FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 FEBRUARY 1987

Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine threatened to kill the four Beirut University College lecturers unless Israel releases 400 Palestinian detainees within a week, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. The threat was contained in a 31 January statement which was accompanied by photographs of two of the U.S. hostages. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejected the demand that Israel release 400 prisoners, Jerusalem radio reported, and IDF radio broadcast Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remark that Israel cannot become an "international bank" of prisoners that terrorists can turn to in order to exchange their hostages.

Meanwhile, a Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) official announced that Syria, Iran, and the PSP are involved in negotiations to determine the fate of Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, according to Radio Free Lebanon. A number of speculative reports about Waite's whereabouts included a press statement by an "informed source" that Waite is somewhere in Beirut holding "quiet negotiations" with kidnappers on the release of Americans Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, as reported by KUNA. In a related development, the Islamic Jihad threatened that it will kill all its hostages if the United States attacks Lebanon. The threat was delivered to REUTER and accompanied by a photograph of Terry Anderson, Radio Free Lebanon noted.

In a separate development, Beirut radio reported that Middle East Airlines (MEA) transferred all its operational airliners to Cyprus in the wake of a Lebanese Forces threat to shell Beirut Airport if no decision is made on the Christian demand to inaugurate an alternative national airport at Halat. On the Christian side, Voice of Lebanon cited an MEA statement that the decision to suspend flights was due to notification of suspension of insurance cover. The Amal Movement urged foreign diplomats not to allow their countries to use the "illegal" airport at Halat, stating that support for this airport will destroy the last hope for Lebanese unification, according to Beirut radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced over 30 raids on Iranian cities 30 January-1 February. The targets included Qom, Esfahan, Tabriz, and many other cities, including some which have not often been attacked before. IRNA acknowledged most of the raids, reporting "scores" of civilian casualties including 68 schoolgirls killed and 150 wounded in Mianeh, a town in East Azarbayjan. The agency announced that Iran hit back with a missile attack on Baghdad 31 January, noting that this was the seventh such attack on the Iraqi capital since the start of Iran's Karbala' 5 offensive. An Iraqi communique said the missile hit a crowded residential area, inflicting "a number" of civilian casualties.

Both sides claimed further successes at the battlefront near Basra, with Iraq announcing a successful counteroffensive over the weekend. An Iraqi communique asserted that Iraqi forces were continuing to advance 1 February after purging Iranian positions west and south of Fish Lake. Tehran radio broadcast a communique the same day which spoke of a "futile" Iraqi attack that was "totally routed." Iranian troops captured new Iraqi positions, killing or wounding over 1,200 Iraqis, the communique said. An earlier communique carried by the radio claimed that Iran inflicted over 3,300 casualties and downed 4 Iraqi aircraft 30-31 January. Iraqi communiques acknowledged the loss of two aircraft over Iran 30-31 January, and a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio stated that an Iranian F-5 was downed by Iraqi air defenses 2 February.

In the Gulf, a Cypriot tanker was hit by an Iraqi missile 30 January, according to a Lloyds announcement cited by INA. Iraqi aircraft raided other maritime targets 31 January and 1 February, according to Iraqi communiques.

Tehran radio broadcast an exchange of messages between President 'Ali Khamene'i and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in which the latter approved Khamene'i's proposal to appoint Colonel Mansur Sattari as the new commander of the Iranian Air Force. The messages, datelined 30 January, expressed "appreciation" for services rendered by the outgoing commander, Colonel Hushang Seddeq.

Iran

A "spy affiliated to the occupying regime of Qods" who entered Iran on a forged passport and posed as a war correspondent has been arrested and is being questioned by Iranian authorities, Tehran radio reported 1 February. The report gave no details on the nationality of the accused.

Israel

Defense Minister Rabin rejected as "totally unfounded" a U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee report alleging that he proposed that money from Iranian arms deals be transferred to the Contras, IDF radio reported. Rabin added that "to the best" of his knowledge, no Israeli weapons reached the Contras. Issues surrounding the arms deals with Iran were discussed at a secret meeting 31 January between Prime Minister Shamir and businessman Ya'aqov Nimrodi, the radio reported. At the meeting Nimrodi reportedly criticized the actions of the prime minister's military adviser 'Amiram Nir in regard to the arms deals, the radio reported.

Libya-Chad

GUNT forces in Chad destroyed the Chadian Government forces' command headquarters in Fada and killed the regional commander during the recent attack, according to a 30 January

JANA report citing clandestine Radio Bardai. The claim was denied by the Chadian Government, which dismissed the "Libyan propaganda" and asserted that Chadian Government forces "are still holding on to Fada," AFP reported. In northwestern Chad, Libyan planes and helicopters bombed Zouar 30-31 January, AFP reported.

Afghanistan

A car bomb exploded near the Indian Embassy in Kabul 1 February, killing four persons, Kabul radio reported. The blast wounded at least 15 Indian Embassy officials, according to Delhi radio.

On the same day, DRA leader Najibullah visited the embassy and condemned the "hostile and provocative" action, which he attributed to "a conspiracy of the common enemies of India and Afghanistan," Kabul radio stated.

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PLO, Jordan To Revive Coordination Committee

NC311409 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Jan 31 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan are to revive a joint panel to coordinate their peace moves, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published here Saturday, indicating that his year-long rift with King Husayn of Jordan had ended.

During a meeting with King Husayn in Kuwait this week, the two leaders "agreed to resume the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee," the PLO chief was quoted by the semi-official United Arab Emirates daily *Al-Ittihad* as saying.

The reconciliation came last Monday on the sidelines of the fifth summit of the 46-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference, he said, declaring that a "new page" had begun in Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

The committee was formed under a February 1985 accord between King Husayn and Mr. Arafat to coordinate their efforts to recover Arab territory occupied by Israel in 1967.

King Husayn later accused the PLO of violating the accord by its continued rejection of Israel's right to exist, as implied in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. In February 1986, he dropped the PLO from his Middle East peace moves.

Mr. Arafat said King Husayn, during the Kuwait meeting, issued a decision "calling on the joint committee to meet within the next few days".

"This meeting will be followed by other sessions at various levels," Mr. Arafat said.

The Palestinian leader also blasted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for his support of the Lebanese Shi'ite militia Amal, whose men are currently besieging Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

"The Palestinian revolution has distributed a quarter of a million pieces of weaponry in southern Lebanon — but the camps war has hampered our struggle against the main enemy, Israel," he said.

'Arafat also said Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid was making efforts to patch up the PLO's relations with Libya, whose leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, accuses the Palestinians of abandoning their armed struggle against Israel.

'Arafat To Visit Amman 5 Feb

JN011852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Amman, 1 Feb (WAKH) — Press reports in occupied Jerusalem have stated that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan Thursday [5 February] at the invitation of King Husayn. *Al-Quds* said that 'Arafat will personally chair the Palestinian side to the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee, which was called to meet by the Jordanian Government. The newspaper expected 'Arafat's visit to Amman to be preceded by a visit by Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, to prepare and coordinate for this visit.

King Husayn and 'Arafat met on the sidelines of the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait and discussed the resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement and coordination.

Various Speeches at 26-29 January ICO Summit

'Text' of 'Arafat Speech

JN292109 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1820 GMT 29 Jan 87

["Text" of speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Islamic summit in Kuwait on 28 January — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful for their aid; they are those who have been expelled from their homes in defiance of right, for no cause except that they say "our Lord is God." [Koranic verse]

His Highness Amir Jabir, amir of Kuwait and chairman of the conference, your majesties, highnesses, excellencies, members of the delegations:

Greetings to fraternal Kuwait. Greetings to the fraternal people of Kuwait. Greetings to its courageous amir. Greetings to him as he adopted the honorable position of the faithful. Through his firmness and courage our summit convened today in the hospitable land of Kuwait and with the protection of its fraternal and honorable people despite the attempts by some sides to hamper, postpone, and forestall the convocation of our summit.

Greetings to you Abu Mubarak [Kuwaiti Amir]. Greetings to you from all noble Arabs and Muslims. Greetings to you from the revolutionaries and the people of Palestine. My greetings to you and to your fraternal people. This is the greeting of appreciation, admiration, and gratitude. Greetings to you, pledging that we will continue together until we pray together in liberated Jerusalem while the faithful and mujahidin enjoy power and dignity. I am delighted to convey greetings and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II for his great efforts during his chairmanship of the Islamic summit which helped reinforce Islamic solidarity and defend the Islamic issues, foremost among which are the Jerusalem and Palestine questions.

I would like also to laud the continuous efforts being undertaken by ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada in defense of Islamic issues, foremost among which is the Palestinian cause. We also praise his efforts to develop our Islamic organization. I would like today to praise the late Ahmed Sekou Toure who served peace and the Muslims; may God have mercy on his soul and make heaven his abode. On this occasion, I would like to welcome President Husni Mubarak who brings Egypt back to this Islamic summit to take its natural place among us in the land of fraternal Kuwait. Egypt — with all its historical weight — supports us and we support it. I also welcome Nigeria, which is

taking its place among us. This reinforces our march and strengthens our organization due to Nigeria's leverage, power, and international status.

Brother kings, presidents, amirs, and leaders: We are not to be envied for the state of affairs that our Islamic nation is experiencing, with all its harshness and tribulations whose images pass before my eyes covered by a fog-like screen. However, this screen will not prevent us from seeing our future aspirations. The objective of these tribulations is to deprive the sons of the nation and the Muslims from clearly seeing things. That is why we believe in the need to explain matters as they are in light of these serious developments that our nation and people are experiencing and to analyze the state of affairs on the basis of facts and events without doubts or any ambiguities.

The state of affairs calls for the maximum responsibility, wisdom, and acumen, as well as for far-sightedness and a comprehensive outlook in the midst of these high waves that nearly carried us all away and endangered the fate of our Arab and Islamic nation. The Zionist enemy and the United States have succeeded in dragging our nation to destructive conflicts and wars which, if they continue, will herald dire consequences. In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. And fall into no disputes, lest ye lose heart and your power depart; and be patient and persevering: for God is with those who patiently persevere. [Koranic verse]

Brother leaders, the wound has been bleeding in Lebanon for the past 11 years to undermine Lebanon's territorial integrity and to make Lebanon the gateway to schemes for partitioning in the region, spreading divisions, and establishing sectarian cantons that will neutralize one another, so that we will seek protection and only find it from the enemy who lies in wait, completely prepared to entrench the division and conflicts. This enemy is the Zionist enemy.

Brother leaders, I ask your permission to review the grave consequences of this game, which will burn the fingers of those who play it. No one can believe that the conspiracy to partition Lebanon and undermine its unity will not benefit the Zionist enemy alone. That enemy wants to partition our region, balkanize it, and dismember our people under the pretext of sectarian considerations, as part of their Zionist and colonialist schemes to subjugate and control our region.

From this premise, when we defend Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, and security, we do not defend only ourselves and our fate. We not only defend Lebanon and Palestine, but also the fate of our Arab and Islamic nation.

I recall that from the beginning of the problems in Lebanon, the fuel for which has been the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the manipulators of these wars tired to establish sectarian entities and to strike at and liquidate the Palestinian revolution, which, along with its Lebanese allies, constitutes the major obstacle to this spiteful scheme. Therefore, they launched the war against the PLO and its allies. The attacks centered on the Palestinian camps in particular with the aim of liquidating them to remove all obstacles to this hostile scheme.

I say this, brother leader, to shed light on the current criminal, destructive acts against our Palestinian camps in West Beirut and southern Lebanon, which are taking place for the fourth time; which have been going on for 4 continuous months; and in which more than 4,000 people, most of them children and women, have been martyred or wounded and 81,000 made homeless.

At the beginning Amal was the instrument, though some were spared from unveiling their faces. However, matters did not go the way they wanted. The Israeli Air Force, ships, and artillery intervened and provided clear support to these gangs. They then used regiments of the 1st, 6th, and 12th Brigades of the Lebanese Army without orders from their legitimate command. Later they used advanced weapons, missiles, and T-54 and T-55 tanks supplied to the Amal gangs in their war against our camps — tanks which we had hoped would support us during the siege of Beirut, when the enemy used three-quarters of his army to fight us during the longest Arab-Israeli confrontation, in a splendid epic of steadfastness by the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces.

Matters developed in a painful and regrettable way, because these camps were subjected to masacres by the Zionist enemy in Sabra and Shatila. Matters became more dangerous and painful when these camps later faced three more massacres. However, these last times the massacres were not carried out only by the Zionist enemy, but by them along with some Arab forces involved in the plot against our people, cause, and camps. The siege and aggression continues now. Our camps of Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, and Al-Rashidiyah are being subjected to massacres uglier than the massacres committed against them in the first months. Artillery, missiles, and tanks are continuously and brutally shelling these camps, destroying them completely over the heads of our children and women. Our heroes defending their camps, irrespective of their affiliations, are fighting united under the flag of the PLO in defense of their children, honor, and existence.

O Muslim leaders, what is happening now against our camps regrettably illustrates the moral, national, Arab, and Islamic crisis suffered by these parties, particularly in view of the participation of the Zionist enemy whose forces support the Amal gangs in southern Lebanon just as Arab artillery, tanks, and missiles also support these Amal gangs. Is it not an Arab and Islamic crisis when Arabs plot with the Zionist enemy to divide influence in Lebanon and to split Lebanon, its territory, people, and institutions? That is in addition to the crime of aggression against the Palestinian camps to liquidate them and to expel approximately 250,000 Palestinians from Lebanon and throw them into Jordan — as Sharon said during the siege of Beirut — to upset the entire Arab situation by establishing an alternative homeland for the Palestinian people. We reject and resist such a solution.

Therefore, I urge you to make every effort to bring about an immediate cease-fire and to lift the siege on our camps, children, and women, within a framework guaranteeing that the aggression will not be repeated and that our kinfolk in the camps will be allowed to live in peace. Such steps should be made in cooperation with theArab committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers conference. Here we must laud the good efforts of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd to rally Muslims and Arabs, stop the bloodshed, and protect the camps. What is

happening in Lebanon is a tragedy. We must also laud the good efforts of [Algerian] President Chadli Bendjedid and the good efforts of all the brothers and friends for effective action to safeguard Lebanon's territorial integrity, the unity of its people, its security, stability, and sovereignty — free of all foreign intervention in its internal affairs and within the framework of its legal institutions — and to liberate its occupied territory from the Zionist enemy.

Brother kings, presidents, and amirs: I began my address to you by discussing Lebanon. I did not begin it by discussing my kinfolk, dear ones, brothers, and compatriots in occupied Palestine, because I wanted to put before you a picture whose elements intertwine and keep changing in a bloody manner. In occupied Palestine the enemy can be clearly identified. Our people in the occupied territory know their enemy well. They are resisting that enemy with all their weapons and means. Their resistance is clear, prominent, and distinguished, and is escalating daily.

Our people have forged one epic after the other. They have not paused for a single moment and they do not rest. How can they rest when they are fighting in defense of the homeland, the sanctities, beloved Jerusalem, and the Al-Aqsa Mosque — the first qibla [direction toward which Muslims pray] and the third holy mosque — which the Zionists are violating and seeking to demolish to build an alleged temple on its ruin? The idea of the Islamic summit arose to confront this Zionist conspiracy against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The first Islamic summit was held after the crime of setting it on fire.

The enemy in the occupied territory is clearly identifiable, even to the children of our people — children who face the tanks of the enemy's army with bare hands and with the sacred stones of Palestine. By their struggle and their great sacrifices, our masses participated in heroic uprisings and continued to confront the invading occupier, whose Army supports the acts of terrorism by the gangs of Kahane, Levinger, and Sharon. They destroy homes, deport citizens, expropriate land, close schools and universities, assassinate leaders and citizens, detain masses of people, and deprive villages of their potable water sources. All of this is part of an ugly, facist, Zionist, and racist process to Judaize our Muslim and Christian sanctities such as the virgin's crown, Dayr al-Sultan, the Holy Tomb, and the Al-Ibrahim Mosque. The U.S. and Israeli plot now being carried out in our occupied territory is an attempt to impose normalization through projects for a false improvement in living conditions, by which the occupation authorities hope to improve their ugly face. There are also attempts to divide influence and tasks, with the enemy retaining military and security control in return for giving up some municipal and functional powers, exactly as is happening in the Bantustans of South Africa. Our people totally reject, resist, and confront this.

I would like to pause briefly to point out that by rallying around the holy places the Palestinian people preserve them from the enemy, who wants to turn them into archaeological sites after uprooting the believers around them. The land loses its Arab and Muslim identity if it loses its people and is Judaized. Therefore, I appeal to you to use every means to consolidate the steadfastness of our citizens and the masses of our people to end the occupation and to protect the holy places.

Here I would like to declare in your presence and through you, O brother leaders, to the entire world, that despite all such sufferings and wounds inflicted on us by the enemy or by our own kin, we shall continue our struggle until the banner of our nation flies above a liberated Jerusalem with the help of God and through effective cooperation with all of our Arab and Muslim brothers, particularly with our brothers in Jordan, in view of the special and historic relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. In spite of all this, we have not lost our clear view of the situation and the developments that sweep our Arab region and our Muslim world. We have put forward many initiatives to resolve problems in an attempt to confront the challenges facing our Muslim nation. Foremost among these initiatives was our effective participation in the Islamic Good Offices Committee to stop the grinding war between Iraq and Iran, a war that is claiming thousands of Muslim victims and is continuing to shed Muslim blood.

This is a central issue for this conference. The war is now in its 7th year. It is a deep wound in the body of our Islamic nation and a catastrophe of dire consequences. We must not allow this war to drag on further, both on Islamic and humanitarian grounds. No matter how we interpret our religion, it is unacceptable that this war should continue. Indeed we are ordered by our religion to halt it immediately. If two parties among the believers fall into a quarrel, make ye peace between them: But if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair: For God loves those who are fair and just. [Koranic verse]

From this forum I appeal to the Iranian leadership to accept the peace initiatives, be they Islamic or international, in order to staunch Muslim blood and stop this hemorrhage, because the Zionist enemy and U.S.-led world imperialism are the only beneficiaries from a continuation of the war. Accept the peace initiative so that all forces, efforts, and weapons may be devoted to saving Jerusalem and the holy places. The continuation of this war gives us an insight into the arms for Iran scandal, the buildup of an imperialist naval presence in the Gulf, and attempts to reintroduce military bases in the area at a time when Iraq, defending its soil, responded to all of the peace initiatives and even made such an initiative, as proclaimed by President Saddam Husayn himself.

Brothers, Muslim leaders: We must direct our determined efforts to extinguish all of the flashpoints throughout the Muslim world in order for Arab and Islamic communities to lay sound foundations for our future generations by tackling the challenges confronting us, including a decaying world economic order built on pillaging peoples' resources and placing them at the disposal of imperialist international banks and the IMF. Thus, we can assure our nation's and people's strength, viability, and freedom from the domination of hostile forces that suck the blood of other peoples.

Brothers, Muslim leaders: An absence of Arab and Muslim solidarity and a decaying Islamic state of affairs have encouraged

our enemies to parade their hostility to the Palestinian cause, and to all Arab and Muslim causes as well. The U.S. Administration under President Reagan, who is mired in scandal, has gone too far in aligning itself with the Zionist enemy and giving it unlimited support in its continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian land — in Palestine, the Golan Heights, and south Lebanon — as well as in unreservedly antagonizing the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic peoples. This U.S. Adminstration mounted terrorist actions against the Palestinians in Palestine and Lebanon and went so far as to take part in the Israeli raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, and even to supply a cover for the terrorist gangs that murdered martyrs Dr Isma'il Al-Taji al-Faruqi and struggler Alex Odeh in the United States. The U.S. Air Force mounted an aggression against the brotherly Libyan people, committed an act of air piracy against Egypt, and threatened other Arab countries.

The United States must take the blame for the heavy losses sustained by our nation as it forces down oil prices and manipulates the value of the dollar. The United States is also guilty of continued aggressions against our nation and region, as well as in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The United States is tied in a reprehensible alliance with the racist regimes in Pretoria and Tel Aviv. The United States and Israel are acting against the interests of the peoples and nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America by masterminding coup d'etats, arming insurgents, and other practices.

Brother kings, presidents, and princes: May I salute the African states that have stood on our side and blocked Zionist attempts to infilatrate in the face of U.S. and IMF pressures. May I also salute our nonaligned friends, as well as those in the socialist and European countries and elsewhere, who support Palestinian rights. Together with these friends we will carry on the struggle until a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem is found, until our national inalienable rights are realized, and until our free independent state is established with Jerusalem as its capital. We believe that a UN-sponsored international conference, to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the dispute, including the PLO, is the best forum for devising a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement. A preparatory committee must prepare for such a conference, in accordance with international resolutions. The PLO will uncompromisingly pursue the struggle until our just goals are realized. There will be no letup in our struggle, regardless of how numerous our enemies are, both in and outside the region, and how serious the stabs we receive in the back from this or that quarter.

It is well worth reminding all those concerned that history will judge those who have conspired against their nation's causes. The will of the masses will inevitably emerge victorious, as it derives from the will of God. God has his armies, and if they exert themselves, He will not fail them. Accordingly, our Palestinian strugglers and people plead for increased solidarity between the Arab and Muslim nations and urge them to abandon their differences and strengthen their bonds of brotherhood and cooperation in all spheres, as this is the high road to dignity and victory. Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war, to strike terror into the hearts of the enemies, of God and your enemies, and others besides whom ye may not know, but whom God doth know. [Koranic verse]

We, in the PLO, extend our hands in confidence and love to all our brethren, even to those with whom we have had disagrements, so that we may confront the challenges, hardships, and adversaries of our nation together, in the interest of a brighter future for our children and our future generations, so they can effectively and positively contribute to the human civilization.

'Text' of Al-Jumayyil Speech

NC301350 Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic
29 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Report from Kuwait by Munir Najjar and Joseph Zamat]

[Excerpts] Kuwait — From *Al-Anwar* office [passage omitted] President al-Jumayyil delivered Lebanon's speech at the fourth session of the ICO Summit in Kuwait at 1330 yesterday, shortly after his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Observers in Arab and Islamic circles regarded this meeting as an important event. [passage omitted] The following is the text of the speech:

To His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah we extend many thanks for the kind hospitality with which he has received us. I also applaud the generous efforts that he, their highnesses his brothers, and his aides have made to ensure that our meeting is held in an amicable and fraternal atmosphere.

It is imperative that I extend greetings and express my profound gratitude to the fraternal kings and presidents who, in their speeches, pondered the Lebanese tragedy, were pained by its ugliness and ferocity, and emphasized that a speedy solution must be found for it, in cooperation with friendly and fraternal states.

Brother kings and presidents, what hurts is that our meeting comes at a time when the Arab and Islamic worlds are experiencing on their territory a cycle of violence, enmity, and cultural distortion that is unprecedented in their modern history. This cycle has prompted in the hearts of those who are sincere the strongest fears about the future of our countries and the destiny of those who live in them.

The worst characteristic of the present stage in our history is the fact that none of the political crises that have erupted in our countries has been solved, despite the efforts that have been made. Most crises have remained open wounds that continue to bleed until another wound opens in another part of the Arab and Islamic body, complicating the treatment of both the existing and the new wounds.

Who is more aware of the intricacies of this vicious circle than us, the Lebanese? We have been pierced to our very heart, and the foundations of our existence are about to collapse as a result of the intricacies of the Palestinin issue, the Gulf war, and the current Arab and Islamic problems.

Brothers, our meeting today is an opportunity for contemplation and for lessons: Do we lack the means to halt the bloodbaths?

We are killing each other under religious, sectarian, nationalist, ethnic [ataniyah], and linguistic slogans. Do Islam and Arabism begrudge us the harmony that would restore security to our people and guarantee reconciliation among themselves and their interests, so that they may catch up on their development and progress?

Our meeting today under the umbrella of the organization of Islamic states gives us hope and urges us to carry out our duty. It gives us hope, because the Islamic states are bound by concepts that are still too strong and impregnable to be harmed by the challenges and difficulties. The fact that our meeting should inspire us to fullfil our duty is a minimum article of faith. One of the purposes of this august organization is to form a shield for the defense of the Islamic world's interests, as well as a framework for the collective development of the Islamic world's capabilities and the elimination of its internal conflicts by peaceful means. These are the starting points of our responsibility. They make it incumbent upon us today to succeed in formulating the basis to rescue our world from its present divisions, and to prevent it from becoming an area always in conflict, as if it were our destiny to devastate our countries by subjecting them to the fires of hell.

Brother kings and presidents, the crises are getting worse and accumulating instead of diminishing, despite the goodwill efforts made by sincere leaders. There are reasons for this phenomenon. Those who point to the role of any particular power in inflaming the struggles in our Arab and Islamic world, to serve its own interests at our expense, might not be wrong. But how long can we go on absolving ourselves from the responsibility by resorting to the excuse of foreign interference? Differences of creed, race, and language are on all-embracing reality that engulfs the Islamic world from one corner to the other. Any basic concept that affects this reality in this or that country will sooner or later affect the other countries, in view of the fine balances and standards that link these parts to the whole. The same thing can be said of all these diverse aspects of freedom and justice.

Dear brothers, Lebanon's tribulation sums up in one country all the tribulations in our Arab and Islamic world. Lebanon encompasses within its narrow geographical space all those elements of diversity that are to be found throughout our world. This being the case, Lebanon could, if you willed it, be a place where solutions for the crises could be devised. It would thus provide an example to be followed before the infection spreads, after being a laboratory for the creation of these crises. Time is short; we must all hasten the treatment before my torn country is lost to the cause of Arabs and Muslims; namely, the Palestinian cause, which is the responsibility of all of us.

We do not believe that a solution can be found without a return to the generous cultural principles that were based of the teachings of heaven and were preserved by Arab and Islamic history throughout the course of our civilization. This is the loftier meaning of our presence together here. I am primarily representing this loftier meaning and the great objective of the existence of Lebanon — Lebanon which is the living embodiment of the openness of noble Islam and upright Christian commitment.

Brothers, Lebanon exists at the point where two great world civilizations meet; namely, Islam and Christianity. The future of humanity depends to a large degree on the continued constructive interaction of these two civilizations. It is true that Lebanon is not the only channel of communication between them; there are many others. But Lebanon's unique characteristic is that it embodies the continuity and interaction of the two civilizations in the experience of one people. The Lebanese are the first to recognize the meaning of this experience with its sublime spiritual and cultural dimensions. It has qualified them to be the vanguard in reducing distances and paving the way for understanding between the peoples of the two civilizations. The Lebanese were builders in the Islamic and Arab worlds as members of the family. They were the committed witnesses of the causes of Muslims and Arabs in other countries.

Inasmuch as Lebanon's salvation represents a strengthening of the cohesiveness of the Arab and Islamic world and provides an example for the solution of the most important and fateful social crises facing the world, its continued existence, with the unique interaction that it represents, is the reply to the great challenge facing our peoples. It inevitably represents one of the prerequisites for international peace and security and for constructive interaction between civilizations and peoples.

The way to salvation in Lebanon is known, and although those who are trying to destroy Lebanon and balkanize the region have tried everything possible to destroy its territorial and human features, its continued existence depends on three principles: unity in diversity; freedom that values man; and justice for everyone.

These are the principles that inspired us to offer the greatest sacrifices for Lebanon to remain a homeland for all its people and to maintain its role in the region and the world. Our efforts have been met with understanding and support by the sincere Lebanese. However, Lebanon, which has been weakened by the 12-year ordeal, requires your continued support for its rescue efforts, which could perhaps bring an end to the suffering. Lebanon extends its thanks to all fraternal and friendly states that have lent it a hand of support, particularly Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. We have intensified our efforts recently to lead Lebanon out of its ordeal.

Lebanon will inevitably regain its health when the unity of its people and areas is restored. It will then open up to all the brothers and all the world. Our resurgence will be the result of integration, through which we will all move from ignorance and division to civilized reunion.

Your majesties and excellencies, the Lebanese issue is not one of security. It is not an issue that tolerates one-upmanship. It is a profound question of preventing the loss of our homeland, of not allowing Arabism and Islam to miss this opportunity to provide an extraordinary example to the world. The collective responsibility stemming from these convictions demands from us a unified stand based on the following:

1. Support for all the conciliatory efforts to revive Lebanese dialogue and reconciliation and to reunite Lebanon on the bases of coexistence — which is derived from heavenly teachings — freedom, and genuine, fair participation in shouldering public

responsibilities and assisting the Lebanese state, which provides security for all Lebanese and all those residing on Lebanese territory by imposing the rule of law over all its territory.

2. Help for the Lebanese state to fulfill its responsibilities toward the Palestinian brothers living in Lebanon and to extend to them protection and care, which are among the exclusive, basic responsibilities of legitimate Lebanese authorities.

3. Support for the steadfastness of the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli occupation and for all the efforts leading to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

Your highness the amir, chairman of the conference; brother kings and presidents, the eyes of the world are focused on us. Hoping that resolutions will match the level of hopes, I pray God will grant us all success in what we do for the good, glory, and progress of our peoples and countries. Peace be upon you.

King Fahd Speech

LD282139 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1440 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Speech by King Fahd at 5th ICO Summit in Kuwait]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 28 Jan (SPA) — In the name of God, the Compassionate and the Merciful.

Thanks be to God who has brought us around Islam, reconciled us in such a way that we became brothers; thanks to him, and bestowed upon us the honor to receive his best and last messenger Our Master Muhammad, may God's peace and prayers be upon him. [passage omitted]

Honorable brothers:

Any assessment of the problems currently facing the Islamic nation — the social, economic, and cultural challenge from within; or the problems imposed from outside — would discern, with no difficulty at all, that the sole aim of the powers challenging our nation is to harm Islam.

Previous Islamic summits played a distinguished role in achieving many important joint Islamic action at various levels. Six years ago at our historic meeting in Holy Mecca we managed to diagnose the problems facing the Islamic nation and the causes of its fragmentation; we found the cure for such problems as well as effective means to achieve it. With that came Holy Mecca's historical declaration to define the path for joint Islamic action and to smooth the way to overcoming differences. This would be a starting point to achieve the great aims of our glorious nation. Today, more than ever, as we confer here, and because our Islamic nation's sufferings and hopes are a heavy burden upon our shoulders, we ought to consider our situation, review what we have achieved so far, stand as one man to judge ourselves, and discover our weaknesses as well as our strengths.

Palestine is at the heart of the Islamic nation's issues. About 20 years of Israeli occupation of Arab territories have elapsed without a just or acceptable solution to the issue. The Zionist state is still continuing its policy of settlement and aggression against the holy places, and it repeated commits aggression against the Arab states, disdaining all human values and international customs.

Such bad behavior from Israel is considered to be a continuous threat not only to the security and stability of the Middle East, but also to the peace of the whole world. This threat will continue as long as Israel continues its aggression and expansionism, and as long as the international community does not confront Israel's plans with more resolutions condemning and denouncing them.

As a result of this continuous threat against our Arab and Islamic nation, we have no choice but to work seriously using all our resources to support Palestinian rights under the PLO's leadership.

This position is based on firm belief in the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, which was affirmed by the resolutions issued by various international circles and organizations.

On this basis, I urge the governments of the states that defend freedom and human rights to be just toward this legitimate cause, and to take into account that the matter is not merely an Arab-Israeli conflict, but an issue concerning the rights of a people who has been expelled from their land without committing any crime at all, and that the dimensions and the consequences of this conflict involve the values and principles of the Islamic nation as a whole.

O brothers, what is happening in Lebanon and the difficulties faced by the Lebanese people are considered to be a result of Israel's invasion of this ICO member-country, its occupation of Lebanon, and the its continued presence in some parts. However, it must be mentioned that what encouraged Israel to invade is what happened, and is happening, between the Lebanese brothers themselves, for dispute and division is a situation that offered Israel an opportunity to achieve the ideas it had always entertained; that is, to put an end to the unique coexistence and fraternity that prevailed among the Lebanese brothers of various sects throughout their long history.

On the basis of its feelings for this dear country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has participated in the sincere efforts to return stability and harmony to Lebanon.

It must be said that great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the brothers in Lebanon for what is happening in their homeland, and this responsibility undoubtedly compels them to take stock of themselves and to overcome the divisions with wisdom, reason, discernment, and the forgiveness that Lebanon has historically witnessed among its sects.

The division and disunity have lasted so long that they have started to hurt us all. Therefore, once again today, I sincerely appeal to all Lebanese factions, hoping that they will shoulder their responsibility, with all loyalty and sincerity, and work toward achieving national reconciliation to establish one free and independent Lebanon for all Lebanese people.

Brothers, the conflict between our brothers in Iraq and Iran, which has lasted for more than 6 years, is among the gravest

problems currently facing our Islamic nation, because of what is being squandered in energies and capabilities, and because of the wasting of innocent lives and precious Islamic blood.

We believe that the continuation of this war benefits the enemies of the Islamic nation, for in it they see an way to weaken the Islamic entity by squandering its resources and human energies and by spreading division and disunity in it. The lack of effort on our part to put an end to this bloodshed will have the worst consequences on our progress and future. The war has reached a stage that is causing us pain. During our previous meeting we sought to convince the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran, that they must end this horrible drama and resort to the Koran.

However, these repeated appeals and the efforts exerted at all levels have not yet borne fruit. This war is still devouring sons from both Islamic countries, destroying their finances, energies, wealth. We regard with satisfaction Iraq's manifestations, on numerous occasions, of readiness to respond to efforts to find an acceptable settlement to the conflict. We are still hopeful that the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond to the efforts still being exerted; by taking such step Iran will do a great and excellent service to Islam and Muslims.

Your highness the chairman, your majesties, honorable brothers: the Muslim land of Afghanistan, after more than 7 years, is still subject to foreign occupation at a time when the Afghan mujahidin are making all sorts of sacrifices. The Afghan people, who have sacrificed more than a million martyrs, announce to the whole world that they will accept only Islam as a path and only Islam as an identity. The occupation of Afghanistan has resulted — in addition to scores of martyrs — in the departure of more than 5 million Afghans to neighboring countries. Today they represent about half of the world's total refugees.

I would like to mention here the great humanitarian role undertaken by Pakistan and Iran in accommodating these huge numbers of Afghan refugees in spite of the economic and social burdens that they represent for both countries.

The Soviet Union's decision to intervene militarily in Afghanistan could be considered a historic and strategic mistake — a view compatible with principles of right, justice, and freedom and compatible with the the Soviet Union's slogans of peace and justice among peoples, which we have noticed in support for the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Therefore, we appeal to the Soviet Union to withdraw immediately from Afghanistan, to thus enable the Afghan people to exercise their free will and natural rights to choose the regime they want. We desire the implementation of the recently reported Soviet intention to withdraw from Afghanistan, and we hope this will be achieved within a precise timetable and as soon as possible.

Your highness the chairman, honored brothers: among the urgent issues facing our Islamic nation is economic development. In today's world, economic issues have become one of the most important causes of international tension and disturbance, at a time when these issues could form the most important causes and motives for cooperation between states. Along with the increase of the economic difficulties faced by the developing countries, we notice an increase in the acuteness of economic problems and what these problems entail — disturbances and instability. The Islamic world is part of the international economic system, being affected by this system and at the same time influencing it. We do not want to see ourselves lagging behind the times; we have to confront the challenges of our era and overcome its difficulties. Therefore we hope that this conference will attend to economic issues with the utmost interest by focusing on the economic difficulties confronting our states and by making more effort increase comprehensive development, because it is the only means to realize real growth and prosperity for our peoples. Proceeding from this, it is inevitable that sincere efforts should be united to implement the international development strategy and to secure the continuation and increase of development aid in a manner that will gradually bridge the development gap between the industrialized and developing states.

It pleases us to refer here to the expansion of economic cooperation between ICO member-states. This is due to the completion of economic cooperation establishments and to the efforts of whose who work at these establishments. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while stressing the importance of such a policy, calls on all member-states of our Islamic organization to continue efforts to increase economic and technical cooperation, whether in the field of trade or joint investment. We also call for encouraging private sectors in all the Islamic member-states; providing opportunities for private sectors to take the initiative in exploiting the natural resources in our states; and removing all obstacles to such initiatives.

On this occasion I would like to point out that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues to bolster economic development in the member-states of the organization by way of the Saudi Development Fund, which has so far participated in financing 212 development projects at a cost of 16.85 billion riyals. This is in addition to 3.026 billion riyals in private Islamic projects, such as building mosques and Islamic centers in a number of organization member-states. The board of the fund has been asked to appeal to Arab and regional funds to increase cooperation and to expand the financing of development projects in the less developed African states, because we feel that these countries are facing increasing difficulties in obtaining sufficient finance for these projects.

Your highness the chairman, honorable brothers: the attention of the whole world is focused today upon our conference — observing, and waiting the outcome of our meetings. It is the right of the Islamic peoples to expect from their leaders solutions to the main problems facing this Islamic nation. In solving these problems, leaders should be guided by Islam and its noble principles, which give us the best means to evaluate our affairs and to appraise our situation so that our nation may, God willing, take its high and appropriate place among other nations. I have great hopes that with God's help and aid, we will be able to achieve at the end of this summit that which will materialize our hopes and expectations and unite our words as well as our ranks.

May God guide us all to what is best for our nation, its salvation, and progress. I pray God, the able, to guide us to what will please him and lead us to the proper direction. Ye who believe, if ye will aid, the cause of God, He will aid you, and plant your feet firmly. [Koranic verse] Great God has said the truth.

May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

Libyan Secretary Speaks

LD301000 Tripoli JANA in English 0856 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Ay Alnar Month 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liason Bureau asserted that "any negligence of the struggle of the Palestine people of "Jerusalem — mosque or city or symbol — will give no right to any of us to be amongst us here at the Islamic summit and the honour of membership of this summit."

In an address to the session of the 5th Islamic Summit, he stressed that any member-state of this summit should not have any relation with who usurped Jerusalem and violated Muslims' rights or with those who established relations and recognised the Zionists who usurped Palestine and made its (?people) homeless.

He highlighted the pioneering revolutionary stances of the great Al-Fatih revolution toward the causes of Islam and Muslims saying:

"Those stances do not need mentioning, for Great Jamahiriyah was, still is, and will be the best supporter of Islam's and Muslim's causes and in advocating the message of Islam and defending the dignity of Muslims". Pointing out to the prominent and active role of Great Jamahiriyah in backing and supporting the Palestine issue by considering that the "maqdis" house issue the corner stone of this summit. [sentence as received]

He serves Great Jamahiriyah, because of its leading stances had become the target of the most vicious of all evil aggressive forces - that is U.S. imperialism which launched a NATO barbarous aggression aimed at innocent women, old people and children and on which the Islamic world was a witness and a condemner." [sentence as received]

He added: "Great Jamahiriyah does not lack the evidence of its concern about Muslims' blood and potentials. The call of the leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution for the ending of the destructive war between Iraq and Iran, to end the shelling of the Palestinian camps, to lift the seige from them and his call for the holy war (jihad) in Allah's cause — all were brave calls that expressed stances of principle of such a great revolution."

With regards to the situation in Chad, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau explained that what takes place in Chad is of colonial, Zionist and puppets making which wants to turn Chad to a point of leaning [as recieved] and a launching base against the Arab nation and Africa.

He said that the Chadian people is linked with the Libyan Arab people by links of fraternity, history, religion and social ties. Nobody can deny the moral and material aid Great Jamahiriyah has extended to the Chadian people. To a large extent, it contributed in ridding this people from French colonialism and its effects. We saw that as a duty imposed by fraternity and neighbourliness."

In his speech, he stressed that the U.S.-French military intervention in Chad has become the problem, and the matter of ending it is the contribution that the Islamic summit can offer and which has become a duty in the aftermath of the escalation of the French-U.S. intervention and the Zionist enemy's infiltration into Chad to fight the sons of Islam.

He stressed that the settling of the Chadian issue is a matter concerning Chadians themselves with African states' help. "This matter is purely an African matter. Colonial and imperial forces must take their hands off and stop intervening in Chad politically and militarily. The Islamic summit must demand the immediate withdrawal of French and U.S. forces and assert the ability of the Africans to tackle the Chadian issue themselves.

OMAN

Egypt's Mubarak Leaves After 'Private' Visit

JN301345 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the delegation accompanying him left the country this afternoon following a 2-day private visit to the Sultanate. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id led the party on hand to see him off at the special Sultani airport. The Egyptian president was also seen off by a number of their highnesses of the noble royal family, a number of ministers and advisers, and a number of high-ranking officers in the Omani Sultan's forces and the Omani police.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and his brother, the Egyptian president, visited the Al-Jalal fortress and Sultan Qabus University this afternoon.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Returns From ICO Summit, Comments

EA312030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden this evening after attending the Fifth ICO Summit, which concluded today in Kuwait.

He was received at Aden International Airport by Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee; and ministers.

On his return home, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas gave a press statement to the *Aden News Agency* in which he said: We feel gratified at the results of our participation in the special ICO summit held in the sisterly state of Kuwait. During our time in Kuwait, we were able to participate effectively in the summit and express our country's stands on various issues included on the summit agenda and the resolutions it produced.

We were also given the opportunity to meet with a number of heads of Arab and Islamic states participating in the summit. We had discussions with them on issues raised at the summit and on ways to strengthen bilateral relations as well as to review ongoing developments in the Arab and international arenas.

It can be said that the conference, under the auspices of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the sisterly State of Kuwait, contributed to bringing closer the Islamic states' points of view on various burning issues on the international scene, improving the Arab atmosphere for holding an Arab summit, strengthening the unity of Arab ranks, and mobilizing Arab resources to confront the imperialist and Zionist challenges that are hostile to our Arab peoples.

As far as we are concerned, through its opinions and stands at this summit, our country stressed the clear and principled nature of its foreign policy regarding various Arab and international issues and heightened its prestige at the Arab and international levels. Our country will continue to strengthen its activities within the framework of the ICO and its various institutions in a way that serves the vital interests of our Yemeni people and our Arab and Islamic peoples.

Economic Protocol Signed With Ethiopia

EA300555 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The protocol of the sixth session of the Yemeni-Ethiopian Joint Economic Committee was signed this morning. It included a number of agreements and protocols. Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply and chairman of the Yemeni side at the meetings, signed it for the Yemeni side.

The protocol of the sixth session includes a program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1987-1991; a protocol on bilateral trade for 1987; and a program for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1987-1989. It also includes a protocol on bilateral cooperation in tourism and sports for 1987-1988.

After the agreement was signed, speeches were exchanged on the depth of historical relations between the two countries, praising the successes achieved by the two friendly peoples and expressing hope for the future development of prosperous relations.

The signing was attended by Comrade Tesema Belai, the Ethiopian ambassador in Aden.

Comrade Wollie Chekol left Aden this afternoon after visiting our country for several days, during which he participated in the meetings of the joint economic committee of the two friendly countries, which were held in Aden.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Returns From Fifth ICO Summit

LD300055 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud returned, with God's protection and care, to Riyadh at 1500 today from Kuwait after having led the Kingdom's delegation to the Fifth ICO Summit, which ended today. [passage omitted]

Interviewed on Summit Objectives

JN310835 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Jan 87 p 12

["Text" of interview with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm*; date, place not given]

[Text]*/Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm/* Tell us about the Saudi working paper before the Islamic summit. What are the most important topics to be dealt with by fraternal Saudi Arabia within the framework of this historic conference?

[Fahd] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which God honored by making the cradle of Islam, the Koran, and the words and deeds of the chosen prophet, will spare no effort to strengthen Islamic solidarity on the basis of policies drawn up by the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, may God make his earth light, and by his honest sons. Therefore, any activity by the Kingdom inside and outside the Islamic conferences are aimed at achieving Islamic solidarity among Muslims in fulfillment of God's saying: And hold fast, all together, by the rope which God stretches out for you, and be not divided among yourselves [Koranic verse]. There is no doubt that the leaders of the Islamic nation are aware of the dangers threatening their nation as well as the disasters, ordeals, and disintegration which have befallen it as a result of the the Muslims' indifference. There is no way to confront this situation unless we return to God, depend on him in our wordly and religious matters, be loyal to him in word and deed, and prepare the force he instructed us to prepare. If this takes place, there will be a light guiding our steps toward brotherhood, cooperation, and unity of ranks. This is what is sought by Saudi Arabia with all its power and potential. We hope God will enable the Islamic nation's leaders to achieve everything to enhance the importance of the Islamic nation and support its causes.

/Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm/ King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, the painful Iraq-Iran war and its regrettable repercussions on the region, particularly its danger to security and peace in general, have not stopped. What is the real role of the ICO on the one hand and of the Islamic nation and the international community on the other?

[Fahd] The war is a deep wound in the heart of the Islamic nation. It is purely a war of attrition. The nation has been bleeding for more than 6 years. We do not believe there was cause for its outbreak or that there is cause for its continuation. The Islamic nation's leaders and the United Nations have exerted continuing efforts to stop this suicidal war and pay heed to reason for the sake of the many Muslims who are falling victim to the war.

We all heard the response from Iraq to Islamic mediation and UN calls. We still hope that the brothers in Iran will respond to the voice of humanity to stop the bloodshed and safeguard Islamic human and material resources. Today we renew our honest call on the Iranian leaders to consider this Islamic meeting an opportunity to review their stand and reach an understanding based on the return of peace to both Islamic peoples, guaranteeing good neighborly relations between the two sister countries. We all wish this.

/Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm/ If Iran rejects any decision or recommendation by the ICO and if it continues to reject good offices to stop the fighting, what will be the solution to this tragedy? Are you with the Arab Collective Defense Pact?

[Fahd] The logic of force will only destroy the nation's achievements, civilization, and resources. Without a doubt, the brothers in Iran are the first to realize that the logic of history is not that of force. They also realize that the continuation of this bloodshed will only benefit the Islamic nation's enemies who lie in wait, thus leaving the region open for all eventualities.

Saudi policy is concerned with fulfilling the objectives and resolutions of the Islamic and Arab summits as well as the Arab League Charter. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia continues its serious efforts to achieve security and peace in all Arab and Islamic territories. We proceed from the principle of frank and clear consultation with all brothers on all our decisive issues. We have never acted separately. God supports the collective effort.

/Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm/ Every now and then a rancorous campaign related to the U.S. arms deal with Iran is directed at the sisterly Kingdom. How do you explain this strange information campaign? How do you view the arms deal, and what is the Kingdom's stand on this?

[Fahd] Various untruths about Saudi Arabia on the political, economic, and security fronts are put forth by rancorous and jealous enemies of the Islamic and Arab nations. We bear these people no ill will, nor have we done them any harm. They have no grievances against us. Throughout its long and bright history, Saudi Arabia has done its duty both by its citizens and its sisterly Arab and Islamic countries. As a matter of policy Saudi Arabia never conspires against or meddles in the affairs of others. Nor does it work clandestinely toward achieving its goals. We conduct business in board daylight, propelled by well-known lofty ideals in the cause of the general good, global justice, and peace.

/Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm/ Inter-Arab differences cast their shadow on just Arab and Islamic causes. How does the Kingdom clear the Arab atmosphere? And where do you stand on the Arab summit scheduled to be held in Riyadh?

[Fahd] It is distressing to see Arab differences persist, all the more so as they do not seem to revolve on any particular Arab or Islamic issue. They are differences of approach rather than substance. We have done all we can to bridge Arab differences. We have consistently urged and worked for Arab solidarity out of a conviction that intra-Arab disagreements are, after all, not serious, and God willing will not distract us from our goals. In this regard one is heartened by the fact that we are endowed by the great Islamic creed, which should see us through all difficulties, if we live by its tenets. We view an Arab summit as a matter of urgency but, for an Arab summit to be successful in tackling the challenging facing us, a good deal of preparation is needed. Our fateful causes demand strenuous efforts, patience, and perseverance within the framework of a strategy that leaves nothing to chance. We must therefore pool our efforts and put our potential and resources to the best possible use so we may meet the expectations and aspirations of our peoples and close any loopholes through which the enemy may infiltrate our ranks.

[Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm] The general situation in Lebanon has deteriorated. It is aggravated by the camps war and the Palestinian people's suffering in the occupied territory. What role is the Jerusalem committee playing in this regard?

[Fahd] The siege, fighting, and shelling of Palestinian camps not only contravene the simplest laws but also conflict with the heavenly laws and rules of sagacity and honor. We exerted and continue to exert efforts to end these bloody tragedies that undoubtedly benefit only the Israeli enemy, which is lurking around the two warring parties and all of sisterly Lebanon and the entire Arab nation. The Palestine question has always been a pivotal issue in Saudi Arabia's Arab, Islamic, and international policy. Nothing engrossed the attention of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz and his sons after him like the Palestine question.

Jerusalem is the issue of every Arab and Muslim. The Arabs and Muslims acted directly or through the Arab and Islamic summit conferences and their committees to explain it and convince the world of its justice, considering Jerusalem the first Qiblah and third holy place. The Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories have been steadfast for over 30 years in defense of their legitimate rights and usurped homeland. However, the Israeli oppression continues to be an insurmountable obstacle in the face of every effort seeking justice, peace, and stability in the region. In view of this, the Islamic world should sincerely continue its efforts and struggle to regain the Islamic holy places and attain the Palestinian people's just demands and inalienable legitimate rights to regain their land, establish their homeland, and determine their destiny until God grants them victory and guides their leaders along the sound path.

[Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm] If all conferences and plans to settle the Palestine question and end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories fail, is the Arab nation entitled to employ more feasible means to regain its usurped rights?

[Fahd] It has been proved to the whole world beyond any doubt that Israel is determined to continue its aggression against the Arab territories, its violation of Security Council resolutions, and its defiance of the will of the entire international community and the rights dictated by heavenly religions. The Arabs have asserted in more than one way that they are advocates of peace, stability, and justice.

[Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm] What about the return of sisterly Egypt, which has great Arab weight, to the Arab fold and the restoration of all Arab ties with it, especially since it is exercising its membership in the ICO?

[Fahd] Great sisterly Egypt has an important and prominent role in the Arab and Islamic world. As I said in a previous statement, we have not been absent even for a moment from Egypt and its people. We appreciate His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's sincere, continuous efforts to develop Egypt and lead it toward progress and prosperity in various fields. Egypt is also exerting intensive efforts so it can play its full natural and pioneering role in serving the common issues at the Arab, Islamic, and international levels.

[Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm] What is your opinion on the oil policy situation within OPEC as well as within the stated, firm Saudi policy with regard to production quotas and prices?

[Fahd] Our oil policy stems from our interests as well from our coming generations' interests. We care about the developing countries' interests as well as our national and the world's interests. Everybody knows the great sacrifices made by Saudi Arabia for OPEC since it was established as well as its concern to support OPEC and to cooperate with all its members to achieve stability and prosperity.

Everybody also knows the great sacrifices Saudi Arabia has made for its Arab brothers and for the international community.

Saudi Arabia has worked to increase its production when there was a need in the oil market. The Kingdom also agreed to play the role of deciding producer when prices dropped according to the principle of supply and demand to ensure fair quotas in the oil market and make prices acceptable.

Saudi Arabia believed that the market should be stabilized by absorbing the oil surplus to help both producers and consumers at the same time. The consumer could then determine his own expenses in energy consumption, and the producer could then link his plans and projects to known or expected returns. This would bring prices back to normal. The competent OPEC committee endorsed the Kingdom's stand and considered it correct and in everyone's interest.

OPEC's success at its recent meeting and the subsequent optimism in the oil market show the importance of stabilizing the market as a policy in the interests of both the producing and consuming countries. It is also evidence of the soundness of our oil policy and of our concern to stabilize and settle the oil market.

The main concern is now focused on the OPEC countries' solidarity and commitment to what was decided at the recent meeting. This is what really happened, even according to the non-OPEC countries.

The increase in production must be in accordance with market demands and not for competitive purposes because this would greatly harm the OPEC and non-OPEC countries. As we have always affirmed, the Saudi stand is unchangeable. Saudi Arabia is the first to abide by the decisions; it will only increase production if there are demands in the market. If this were the case, the OPEC countries would have to meet and assign fair new quotas to the countries that can produce more.

UAE

WAKH: Egyptian President Arrives in Abu Dhabi

JN301442 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jan (WAKH) — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening from Muscat on a visit to the UAE. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was at the head of those who received the Egyptian president upon arrival. Also present to

receive him were Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, and a number of UAE officials.

Meets With Heir Apparent

NC310905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak met this morning with Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, continuing the talks he began in Abu Dhabi yesterday. Bilateral relations and Arab and Islamic issues were discussed at the meeting. President Mubarak invited both UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid to visit Egypt.

Talks With Al Nuhayyan

NC311023 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at noon today. The two Arab leaders continued the talks they began yesterday following President Mubarak's arrival in Abu Dhabi. The discussion during the meeting, which was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, dealt with current developments in the Arab and Islamic world in light of the resolutions adopted by the Fifth ICO summit, which concluded in Kuwait the day before yesterday. President Mubarak arrived in Abu Dhabi from Muscat yesterday after taking part in the ICO summit.

Discusses Relations, Gulf War

NC311237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Jan (MENA) — Dr Mamdush al-Biltaji, chairman of the information authority, said after President Mubarak's meeting with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today that it came within a series of consultations between the two presidents. The meetings, which began in Kuwait and resumed in Abu Dhabi, reflect an attempt to bolster bilateral relations in various fields and to arrive at a common view on the Arab world's issues, so the coordination required to solve the Arab region's pressing problems can be achieved, he added.

Dr al-Biltaji noted that the talks also dealt with the Middle East issue. The two presidents agreed it is necessary to work together to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue and to create a coordinated Arab view in this regard. He added that their discussion also covered developments in the Gulf war. The two leaders shared the view that reconciliation between the two Islamic countries is necessary to put an end to Islamic bloodshed and to avoid the possible serious repercussions of the war's continuation or intensification.

QNA: Departs 31 Jan

JN311203 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Jan (QNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left Abu Dhabi for Cairo today after a 1-day visit to the UAE. In a cable to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, Mubarak expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks he held with his highness, particularly on strengthening relations between Egypt and the UAE.

Earlier, the Egyptian president visited Oman after attending the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, which ended Thursday.

YAR

Prime Minister Returns From ICO Summit in Kuwait

JN292019 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Sanaa at 1830 today after heading our country's delegation to the Fifth ICO Summit, which was held in fraternal Kuwait and concluded this morning. He was received upon arrival by Brother Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs and member of the Standing Committee; a number of the brother ministers; a number of members of the Standing Committee, the Constituent People's Assembly, and the General People's Assembly; and senior officers of the Armed Forces and public security forces.

The brother prime minister and the delegation accompanying him left Kuwait International Airport at 1530 today. He was seen off by His Highness Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister; a number of Kuwaiti ministers and officials; Brother Sa'id al-Hakimi, our country's ambassador in Kuwait; embassy staff; and Musa al-Musa, Kuwaiti ambassador in Sanaa.

In a predeparture statement, the brother prime minister said: I am very happy and pleased because I have been given the chance to participate in the Fifth ICO Summit, held in fraternal Kuwait, on behalf of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. We hope this summit's resolutions will contribute to overcoming many of the difficulties facing this [Islamic] nation, finding a solid basis for amity and fraternity within the framework of our merciful Islamic religion, and building a unified stand on all dangers and challenges. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani added: The results of this great Islamic gathering are positive in their entirety. They reflected the eagerness to abide by the teachings and injunctions of our true Islamic religion. Our religion, he said, urges honesty, frankness, and the submission of all grave issues for discussion in a manner that enhances the common desire to come up with positive solutions to the problems facing the Islamic nation, foremost among which is the Iraq-Iran war. The Zionist enemy is the only party that benefits from the continuation and

escalation of that war, he said, adding that the Zionist enemy tries to use the differences plaguing the Islamic nation, regardless of their dimensions, to fulfill its objectives and ambitions to distract the Islamic nation's attention which should be given to its principal causes, foremost among which is the Palestine question. The objective, he said, is to render it incapable of restoring its position and solidarity through the divisions, conflicts, and infighting they helped to bring about.

Concluding his statement, the brother prime minister expressed in his name and on behalf of the YAR — leadership, government, and people — his thanks and appreciation to His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, and to fraternal Kuwait — government and people — for the hospitality accorded our country's delegation during this summit, for the fine perparations, and for ensuring the best atmosphere for this great Islamic gathering. He wished his highness the amir of Kuwait continued good health and happiness and the Kuwaiti people further well-being, progress, and prosperity.

Further Communiques, Reports on Fighting

Communique No 2,550

JN301807 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,550 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued to send more scoundrel Khomeyniites to hell, thus imposing their control over the situation and stressing their complete superiority on all battlefields. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant forces in the III Army Corps sector continued to inflict heavy losses on the aggressors through rivers of fire from our heroic artillery and the brave infantry, armor, and mortar men, and through heroic support from our daring Air Force and the helicopter pilots. In this sector, our forces wiped out the majority of the enemy groups that attempted to approach our units. The remnants of the groups fled. Our forces continued the great harvest operation to purge our territory of the filth of aggressors.

2. Our heroic Air Force everyday plays its role against the scoundrel forces, positions, equipment, and weapons, thus providing the best support for our land units through 290 combat missions. In implementation of our firm course of replying to the vicious and rancorous Khomeyniites and of punishing them for their insistence on war and aggression against our country and on shelling our cities, our heroic Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1030 today our planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

b. At 1045 today our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Ilam.

c. At the same time our planes dealt a violent blow to the city of Dehloran.

d. At the same time our planes repeated their strike upon a fuel station in the city of Shahabad [Eslamabad] to destroy it further.

e. Our planes carried out a raid on the city of Dezful at 1100 today and dealt it a destructive blow.

f. Our planes struck the city of Arak at 1315 today.

g. At the same time our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Borjuerd.

h. At 1355 today our planes dealt a destructive blow to a fuel station in the city of Khorramabad.

i. At 1400 today our planes carried out a devastating raid on a fuel station west of Kermanshah [Bakhtaran].

j. At the same time our planes dealt a violent blow to the city of Qom.

k. At 1403 today our planes destroyed a telecommunications station southwest of the city of Kermanshah.

l. At 1408 today our planes carried out a devastating raid on an oil pumping station in the city of Kermanshah.

m. At 1411 today our planes attacked industrial installations in the city of Kermanshah and turned them into rubble.

n. From 1344 until 1456 today our planes carried out violent raids on two enemy concentrations deep in Iranian territory. In addition to killing large numbers of scoundrel Khomeyniites, our planes destroyed 105 vehicles, 178 tents and vans, and a number of shelters.

After turning their targets into rubble from which smoke and flames were billowing, our planes returned safely to base except for one plane which fell in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for safeguarding the life of its pilot. Blessed be your arms and enlightened minds, O men of our heroic Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks.

3. The valiant helicopter knights continued their heroic support of our land units and destruction of enemy remnants. They carried out 179 combat missions today, inflicing important losses on enemy equipment, vehicles, armor, and concentrations, and returned with their planes safely to base in God's care.

4. The brave men of the VII Army Corps continued to provide the best support for our triumphant units in the heroic III Army Corps sector by destroying the hateful enemy and crushing its war machine. They achieved the following in various areas in the sector:

The killing of 51 enemy scoundrels. The destruction of 32 infantry positions and the killing of their personnel. The destruction of 13 mortars and 8 amunition dumps. The destruction of six observation posts and two machine guns and the killing of their personnel. The destruction of two shovels [preceding word in English] and the burning of a boat.

5. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the city of Basra and the village of Sayyid Sadiq with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of 3 citizens and the wounding of 19 others, including a child and 2 women. An enemy plane raided residential areas in the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah. This led to the martyrdom of 6 citizens, including 2 children and 2 women, and the wounding of 15 others, among whom were 6 women and 4 children. May God bestow mercy and forgiveness on our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 January 1987

Iranian Division 'Annihilated'

JN310745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military source has affirmed that another division from the Khomeyni guards was annihilated during the past few days in the sector south of Al-Asmak Lake. In a statement to the *Al-Qadisiyah* newspaper of the Iraqi Defense Ministry published today, the Iraqi source said that Iraqi military formations have continued to mopup enemy positions in the enemy footholds.

The Iraqi source said that the Iraqi forces in the III Army Coprs sector, with the support of the VII Army Corps, foiled the Iranian forces' interceptions in the III Army Corps sector in the last 2 nights. The enemy force was estimated at one regiment and one division. They were attempting to expand its violation of the international border and ease the pressure on its units in the area.

The source added that the enemy has completely failed in the interception attempt, which began on Thursday and for which it had prepared with intensive artillery shelling for more than 1 hour. The 1st Company from the 2d Regiment was able to settle the situation and foil the Iranian attempt.

Planes Attack Maritime Target

JN311100 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1032 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 31 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great. God gives us support and victory. We say our word and repeat it, and whenever we say something we do it. Our deeds have become clear to all the world. We destroy everything of the mean Khomeyniites. We have the devastating force that will leave nothing for those who aim at harming this genuine country. We strike the dens and heads of devils with the will of truth and history to remove their illusions everywhere and at all times so that they will know their real size and realize that they cannot encroach on lofty Iraq, and so that they will stop their aggression against our international border and territory, stop shelling our cities, and respond to the call of peace and truth.

At 0939 today scores of our gigantic Air Force's aircraft, commanded by Iraq's glorious sons, the brave hawks of the sky, penetrated deep inside Iran. Their target this time was to the far north of Iran, the city of Reza'iyeh [Orumiyeh]. They pounded and completely destroyed the electric power station and fuel reservoirs in the city.

At the same time, other planes raided the city of Miandoab and destroyed their selected targets.

At 0920 today, other planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

After turning their targets into ashes, all our planes returned safely and victoriously to their bases. Blessed be our heroic Air Force, — commanders, hawks, officers, and men — the makers of successive victories over the enemy of God and our country. Praise be to God for his victory.

[Dated] 31 January 1987

Communique No 2,551

JN311448 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1342 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,551 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O great Iraqi people! O Arab patience and endurance, which have waited for those who can uphold their honor, the responsibility of their lofty values, and the honor of defending the security of the Arab nationa with distinguished capability. O bud which blossomed and bore fruit in low circumstances to be the beginning of a long-awaited hope in the world of the Arabs!

O good people of our nation who have experienced the fight of the Iraqis in their conscience and in their beliefs and hopes! O brothers, your heroic Armed Forces bear to you glad tidings, these new tidings from the heroic III Army Corps, to increase your faith that the victory which God promised the believers is imminent, so imminent it brushes your face and the fingers of believers can almost touch it.

O brothers, you remember the battles of the great harvest which began with the evil Khomeynite-Zionist aggression against heroic and glorious Iraq on 9 January, when the tyrants thought that the battles of that great day could perhaps have exhausted the Iraqis or at least have diminished their vigilance in guarding their land with their eyes and arms. The beginning was a failure and the hundreds of thousands of troops with which the char-al tans wanted to attack the steadfast city of Basra were turned into a pile of decaying bodies and prey for vultures on the land of Iraq, which they attacked east of Basra, a land whose front does not exceed 7 km and whose depth does not exceed 5 km. Instead of learning their lesson and withdrawing the remnants of their invading forces, the stupid charlatans threw in waves of their forces one after the other. The battles raged and were more heated than any other battles in the history of this war and all the wars that we have read or heard about.

Iranian and Iraqi forces came face to face on a narrow strip of land whose length and depth we have mentioned. In addition there was a new front in the sector of the II Army Corps, the troops of which won the battles without delay and without any gain worth mentioning on the ground by the enemy. The charlatans harnessed all their powers on that narrow strip, and we moblized the necessary forces on the same front. Your brave sons were zealous and were inspired by the principles in which they believed and by the stubbornness of all Arab history when it faces wrong, the intransigence of enemies, their rancorous history, and their current failing ambitions of expansion and aggression. The heavy fire of the Iraqis was the best medicine for the empty and criminal heads. The stubbornness of your sons, O glorious Iraqis and O honorable Arabs wherever you are, was unprecedented.

Through their insistence on and stubbornness in affirming rightness, as well as their adherence to national vigilance, Arab right and honor, and national security, the Iraqis affirmed to the charlatans that they are willing to fight without limit and will not retreat in battle for the sake of their homeland, honor, and the Arab nation's principles. Not a single day of this blessed month passed without the Iraqis battering the evildoers in their positions and without the valiant heroes of our nation repulsing one or more attacks, and in some cases more than four attacks, by the invading evildoers.

Today, after a series of glorious battles, the Iraqis succeeded in wresting from the claws of the charaltans that important thing with which the charlatans were consoling themselves and trying to save face, which melted with their rotten blood on the land of Iraq, that thing which they wanted as a foothold and a secure base for a new and subsequent aggression against steadfast Basra, the mother of cities and a symbol of struggle and valor. Officials will later clarify to you the details of these battles and the importance of the land which has been liberated. Thus God has granted the believers a new and worthwhile victory and exposed the impudent invaders.

This military triumph coincides with the political triumph at the Kuwait Islamic summit. Praise be to God for this decisive victory. God is great, and accursed be the infamous.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 January 1987

Iran Driven from Al-Asmak Lake

JN311539 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1510 GMT 31 January 1987

[Message from General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense, to President Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Lord has inspired the angels, I am with you; make firm the believers; I will instill terror into the hearts of the unbelievers. Strike above their necks and smite all their finger-tips." [Koranic verses]

This is another day in which the Arabs take their due from their enemies and the will of right triumphs and rises and the will of wrong and those who support it falls. Your heroic soldiers have struck a great blow at the enemy of God and their enemy and have written a new and bright page of a clear Iraqi victory.

President leader, sir, your heroic soldiers have come forward, vying with each other in carrying out the sacred duty, attacking the enemy from every direction, in a determined attack unprecedented in the history of war. The fierce fighting continued day and night, from one position to the other, until the enemy force collapsed.

On this blessed day your heroic soldiers succeeded in expelling the enemy from the foothold it occupied and have thrown the enemy out of Al-Asmak Lake and have liberated our land from the enemies' desecration, thanking God for his victory.

Mr President, it was a big battle and a great epic, in which the heroes who were full of determination, enthusiasm, and valor rose to the occasion and fought united in an outstanding manner, and in which your brave men of the Presidential Guards Command, which includes the Baghdad Forces Command, the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces, the Al-Nu'man Forces, and the forces incorporated with them, joined efforts with the heroic pilots of the Air Force, with the zealous helicopter pilots, and with the artillery men who shelled enemy concentrations with the fire of right.

Your sons were rushing forward, as though the cheers of their good mothers were resounding around them, with the buzzing bullets. Every one of them was fighting as though his children, sisters, and compatriots were taking refuge in his bosom. Thus his determination became greater and he fought like a brave lion, confusing the enemies and making them lament their ill fortune.

It is a manifest victory for the great Iraqi people, for the entire Arab nation, and for all honorable men who heard our warning to the ignorant Iranian regime to return to reason. It is a blessed fruit of the steadfastness of the citizens of proud Basra.

President leader, sir, on my own behalf, on behalf of the Armed Forces General Command, which is with us in the operations theater, and on behalf of the field commanders and all your zealcus soldiers, we sincerely congratulate you and congratulate the honorable Iraqi people who have produced the best of sons. We pledge to you as honorable men to continue to be at the disposal of your wise directions and reiterate what the Arab poet said, speaking for our forefathers: "Honor is not spared from harm until blood is shed on its side."

We remember with pride and fondness those who are more deserving than all of us, those who were ready to sacrifice their lives and came forward, purged the land, protected honor, and rose to heaven where they are alive with their Lord. God champions his soldiers. He is the best champion and the best supporter. [Koranic verses]

[Signed] General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense

Communique No 2,552

JN311822 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1712 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,552 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces are holding the weapons of victory, confirming their overwhelming superiority and their advance, and purging the land of the evils of the aggressors. The following are activities for last night and today:

1. Our victorious forces are continuing their heroic confrontation of the remnants of the aggressors in the III Army Corps oper-

ations sector as stated in Communique No 2,551, issued this afternoon.

2. Our gigantic Air Force continued their heroic activities against enemy units throughout today and carried out 273 combat missions, inflicting heavy losses on the aggressors and destroying their equipment and weapons, in addition to the following missions:

a. At 0939 today our fighter planes raided the city of Reza'iyeh [Orumiyeh], destroying their targets as well as the electric power station and fuel reservoirs in the city.

b. At the same time other planes raided the city of Miandoba and destroyed selected targets.

c. At 0920 today other planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a maritime target near the Iranian coast.

d. At 1430 today large numbers of our planes launched violent and destructive raids on the following Iranian cities: Malayer, Nehavand, Pol-e Dokhtar, and Kuhdhasht.

e. At 1514 today our fighter planes raided the city of Qorveh.

f. At 1636 today our fighter planes raided the city of Mianeh.

g. At 1800 today our fighter planes raided selected targets in the cities of Qom and Esfahan.

After carrying out these missions, our planes returned to their bases safely except one plane which fell on enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

3. The heroic helicotper knights carried out 219 combat missions, supporting our victorious ground forces and inflicting heavy losses in personnel, equipment, and weapons on the aggressors. They then returned to their bases safely.

4. In a desperate attempt to attack our brave forces in the heroic II Army Corps sector, the enemy sent forth an infantry regiment and a tank company, but the brave soldiers of the Corps confronted them, foiling the enemy attempt and inflicting heavy losses. Enemy losses were estimated at 108 killed and large numbers wounded. Blessed be the men of the heroic II Army Corps. God be praised for our victory.

5. The forces of the heroic VII Army Corps continue to destroy enemy positions and to support units of the III Army Corps. They also achieved the following: killing 35 enemy personnel, destroying 6 vehicles and 12 ammunition dumps, destroying 17 infantry positions and 4 observation posts, and destroying 2 tubular launcher pads and 1 mortar.

6. The vile enemy shelled purely residential areas in the city of Basra and the township of Sayyid Sadiq with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred 2 citizens and wounded 16 others, including 3 women and 1 child. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 January 1987

Missile Hits Baghdad

JN312140 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2131 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 31 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 2035 today, the Zionist Iranian enemy fired one of its missiles supplied to it by those who claim to be Arabs on the city of Baghdad. The missile fell on a crowded residential area. The incident led to the martyrdom of several civilians, the wounding of others, and the damaging of a number of houses and shops. May God bestow mercy on our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing. Our punishment of the Khomeyniites will be harsh and quick.

[Dated] 31 January 1987

Forces Continue Advance

JN010833 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi forces in the III Army Corps sector in the southern sector of the field of operations have managed to liberate new territories and purge positions considered strategically important for mobilization. The Iraqi forces began advancing toward the Iranian positions 4 days ago. Heroic battles raged in which all Iraqi army corps participated. They had a great role in achieving this victory after spreading great confusion among the Iranian forces.

Military field commanders informed an Iraqi press team on the forward lines of the front that the Iraqi fighters' steadfastness and determination to achieve victory were major reasons for achieving the objectives set for this attack.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi forces continue to perform their tasks with strong determination and resolve and to advance constantly toward the Iranian positions to expel them completely from east of Basra.

Communique No 2,553

JN011833 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,553 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued the battles of the great harvest demonstrating courage and performance that make Iraq proud of its sons before the world and affirming that the Arab nation is capable of regaining its rights, liberating its land, and defending its holy places when there is a wise leadership and when the massive capabilities are employed in the service of a clear, noble aim. The following is a roundup of the activities for last night and today:

1. After our forces wiped out the enemy at Crossing No 1 on the west bank of the Al-Asmak Lake and annihilated the enemy remnants in this area, which exceeded six divisions, our forces began to reinforce and fortify their positions and affirmed through their activities their firm presence, completely slamming the door in the face of all the enemy's evil intentions, and instilling total despair on the clique of tyranny and aggression. South of the Al-Asmak Lake, our Armed Forces managed to purge important areas and control numerous networks of logistical and operational importance. They are continuing their holy advance to purge more areas and bring more glad tidings to the great Iraqi people. The enemy attempted to approach our forces in this axis last night. However, the fire of the Iraqis as usual was sufficient to annihilate them and force their remnants to miserably flee. Facts and events in this sector confirm that the Iraqi victory is inevitable and will be decisive and final, and that the enemy has been defeated once and for all and will not later achieve any of its dreams despite its sacrifice of large numebrs of its units.

2. Our heroic Air Force continued to deliver devastating blows to the Khomeyniite rogues, inflicting on them massive losses in life, equipment, and arms through 219 combat missions carried out by brave aircraft today against the enemy forces in the theaters of operation, continuing the devastating deterrence of the Zionist Khomeyniites to force them to abandon their disgraceful crimes of encroaching on our international border and territory and shelling the residential areas in our cities. In implementation of our constant course of destroying all the despotic Iranian rulers's resources wherever they may be until they respond to truth and peace, our giant Air Force's aircraft carried out the following heroic missions:

a. At 2300 yesterday, our aircraft carried out a violent raid against the city of Esfahan.

b. At the same time, our aircraft raided the city of Tabriz and violently pounded its targets.

c. At 0950 today, our aircraft raided the city of Miandoab and dealt it a destructive blow.

d. At 1002 today, our aircraft pounded the city of Mianeh with their fatal bombs.

e. At 1100 today, our aircraft raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, hitting it accurately and effectively.

f. At 1130 today, our aircraft carried out a violent raid on the city of Marahgeh.

g. At 1146 today, numbers of our aircraft raided the city of Shapur and dealt it a violent and destructive blow.

h. At 1255 today, our aircraft delivered a strong blow to the Hawk surface-to-air missile battery supplied to it by the criminal Zionists and destroyed it.

i. At 1330 today, a number of our aircraft renewed their painful blows to the city of Mianeh.

j. At the same time, other aircraft were renewing their violent blows to the city of Miandoab.

k. At 1515 today, our aircraft carried out a violent raid on the city of (Tusrikan).

l. At 1615 today, a large number of our aircraft raided another Hawk surface-to-air missile battery supplied by Zionists to its agents in Iran northeast of Sumar, completely destroying it.

After accurately hitting their targets, our hawks returned with their aircraft to the homeland safely, proud of their efficient and courageous execution of their missions in God's care and protection.

3. The valiant helicopter gunship knights carried out 126 successful combat missions against the enemy units and managed to destroy a number of enemy concentrations, arms, and equipment. After carrying out their daring missions, they returned safely to their bases, triumphant in God's care and protection.

4. The desperate enemy attempted to thrust three groups, each estimated at 50 elements, in an attack on our valiant forces in the heroic II Army Corps sector. Our brave soldiers, as usual, confronted them with various weapons and effective artillery support. The attempt was foiled and grave losses were inflicted on the enemy. The few enemy remnants fled pursued by the fire of our giant artillery.

God bless the soldiers of the heroic II Army Corps and praise be to God for this decisive victory.

5. The faithful soldiers of the heroic VII Army Corps have continued to provide support to our valiant forces in the III Army Corps sector, inflicting on the rogues massive losses as well as achieving the following: the killing of 37 Khomeyniite rogues and the destruction of 28 ammunition dumps, 40 infantry positions, 6 shovels [preceding word in English], 7 vehicles, a tubular launcher, and an observation post. God bless the men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

6. At 2035 last night, the Zionist Iranian enemy fired a missile provided to it by those who are Arab in name only against the city of Baghdad. It fell on a crowded residential area, martyring a number of citizens, wounding others, and the demolishing of a number of houses and shops. The criminal enemy also shelled the residential areas in the valiant city of Basra and Sayyid Sadiq with long-range artillery, martyring three civilians, including a child, and wounding six civilians, including a woman. Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 February 1987

Iranian Losses in South

JN020643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — A high-ranking military commander has said that his forces in the III Army Corps sector have inflicted heavy losses in personnel and equipment on the 14th and 43d Division of the Khomeyni guard. In a statement to *Al-Qadisiyah* newspaper published today, the commander of the Al-Muthanna Forces said his forces are in full control of the area that he is entrusted to defend. He added that his forces have purged the positions desecrated by the Iranian enemy. He affirmed that his forces have seized large quantities of Iranian weapons and equipment. He said that the Iraqi forces continue their intensive efforts to destroy the Iranian units in front of them.

Iranian F-5 Downed

JN020925 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 2 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. An enemy F-5 aircraft violated our airspace. Residential areas in the Irbil Governorate were its target. It was intercepted by our ground defenses in the V Army Corps sector, which downed the aircraft at 0730 today inside Iraqi territory.

May God bless the brave men of our ground defenses, soldiers of the heroic V Army Corps sector.

[Dated] 2 February 1987

Iranian Cities Raided

JN021001 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 2 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Continuing their punishment of the vile Khomeyniites so that they will desist from their aggression on our international border and pure land and from shelling purely residential areas of our cities, aircraft of our heroic Air Force have carried out the following missions:

1. At 2300 yesterday our aircraft launched a violent raid on Shiraz.

2. At the same time other aircraft attacked Esfahan, destroying their targets.

After carrying out these two missions our aircraft returned to the homeland, safe and victorious, praise be to God.

3. At 0948 today our aircraft attacked a power station and fuel depots in Reza'iyeh [Orumiyeh] and dealt them violent and devastating blows.

The bold pilots then returned safely with their aircraft to the homeland, protected by God.

[Dated] 2 February 1987

Iranian F-4 Downed

JN021007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — The ground defenses in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra have shot down an Iranian F-4 aircraft. In a statement to INA today, an Iraqi military source said that the aircraft, which was downed yesterday, was seen falling in flames in front of the III Army Corps forces inside Iranian territory. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Returns From ICO Summit, Iraq

JN291954 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening after leading the Jordanian delegation to the Fifth ICO Summit, which concluded in Kuwait today. On his way home, his majesty visited Baghdad where he held talks with his Brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war. His majesty was reassured about the soundness of the situation on the front in favor of the Iraqi forces. The results of the Fifth ICO Summit and the issues discussed at the conference were reviewed.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat. They were attended on the Iraqi side by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

His majesty was received upon returning home by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Husayn; the House of Representatives speaker; the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the ministers; and senior civilian and military officials. The accompanying delegation returned with his majesty.

AL-DUSTUR Rejects U.S. Force To Free Hostages

JN020830 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Feb 87 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Return to Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Text] U.S. gunboats have once again left the world's ports and seas and returned to this area in a move that is more than mere muscle-flexing or waving the big U.S. stick at the peoples of the Arab nation.

Although the justification for U.S. naval concentration in the eastern Mediterranean is the new wave of kidnapping of Americans and Europeans in Lebanon, the size of the force now being assembled here is not compatible with the limited objectives Washington is trying to achieve; namely, the attempt to release a number of hostages.

There is no doubt that such a naval force — which according to reports has been preparing for a possible attempt to rescue American and European hostages held in various parts of Lebanon — may find itself involved in an open conflict with the Lebanese and Arab peoples who will view any U.S. action in that regard as flagrant provocation.

While the great tragedy that could arise from such U.S. military action is apparent, it could simultaneously expose the limits of power and the inability of that vast war machine to save the life of an innocent American citizen, or to achieve any of the long-term U.S. objectives.

Although terrorism in Lebanon has entered a mad and unparalleled phase in the past few weeks and its link with non-Arab forces and interests has been exposed, the treatment of such a serious phenomenon by military methods can exacerbate terrorism and cause it to become more widespread.

While we condemn the kidnapping of innocent citizens of whatever nationality, and while we reject extortion and blackmail, we simultaneously reject gunboat diplomacy — even if it is used against an abhorrent phenomenon such as terrorism — because we firmly believe it serves only the interests of Israel, which seeks to exacerbate tension, sharpen the polarization of forces, and brand the entire Arab peoples with the stigma of terrorism.

Official on Implementation of West Bank Program

JN291302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Telephone statement by Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs, carried within "The Occupied Homeland: News and Views" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] After approval of the mechanism for implementing the occupied territory program at the session held last Sunday [25 January] under the prime minister and approval of the urgent projects included in the development plan, it is natural to enquire about the methods and procedures of implementation. To answer this question, we can talk about six successive steps in the implementation of the program.

The first step begins with studying requests and approving projects included in the development plan within available allocations. In this context, the technical sections of municipal and village councils will prepare the requests and studies for the development projects and for the services and infrastructure projects in their areas. As for those residential areas and rural development areas that have no municipal or village council, the minister of occupied territory affairs will decide how to deal with each case in accordance with the approved bases.

The owners of agricultural, industrial, housing, and other development projects, whether individuals, joint-stock companies, or cooperative societies, will prepare the required studies for their projects through specialized, consultative, and officially licensed Arab companies. The projects of the municipal and village councils, residential areas, rural development areas, and the private sector will be presented to the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs. The ministry will then, through cooperation with the specialized government establishments and departments whenever necessary, study, evaluate, and analyze the documents of the proposed development programs, and review and audit the funds required by them.

The owners of agricultural, industrial, and other development projects, whether individuals or joint-stock companies, will prepare the required studies for their projects through the Arab consultative companies. The municipal and village councils, residential areas, rural development areas, and the private sector will

present all their projects to the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs.

During the second step of the procedures, the fully studied requests shall be submitted to the occupied territory affairs subcommittee for approval and so the necessary funds can be allocated. This step is called the allocation of required funds for the implementation of projects.

The third step concerns the preparation of the projects' documents after the required funds have been allocated. The preparation of documents is done in accordance with the instructions issued by the Occupied Territory Affairs Subcommittee concerning tenders that are in line with Public Works Law No 71 for 1986 regarding procedures for approved tenders. The instructions issued by the Occupied Territory Affairs Subcommittee with regard to the procurement of supplies — instructions that are in line with the Supplies Law No 37 for 1978 are also to be followed.

The next step concerns the development regions. A development committee has been formed in every development region and will comprise the following:

1. The director of the department in charge of the development region who shall act as rapporteur for the committee and whose office shall be the committee's headquarters.

2. The public works, awqaf, or municipality engineer at the center of the development region.

3. Three representatives of three government departments, one of which shall be a representative of the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs.

4. Two experienced and qualified persons of good conduct from the private sector.

5. The official in charge of the water authority in the West Bank shall participate as a member in the development committee meetings when discussing water projects.

The duties of the development committee will include announcing project and supply tenders and inviting tenders in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Occupied Territory Affairs Subcommittee. The duties also include auditing and assessing the decisions and recommendations of the tenders committees and referring them to the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs; studying, approving, and following up the supervision reports; and coordinating among the small local councils to implement joint projects.

It shall be the responsibility of the rapporteur of every committee to invite representatives from the region to committee meetings as observers. Regarding the municipal projects of the major municipalities which possess the appropriate technical equipment, the subcommittee shall refer, whenever appropriate, the tasks of the development committee to those municipal councils to implement these projects, while the development committee in the development region will carry out its tasks of implementing the remaining projects in the same development region. Thus, this stage is called the stage of implementation procedures and the role of the development committees during implementation.

The fifth stage concerns disbursement procedures. The following procedures were proposed:

A. The submitted bills and lists of supplies shall be signed and approved by the supervising engineer and the head of the concerned department or party.

B. The bills and documents are audited and become payable through checks to be withdrawn from an authorized bank and signed by all the members irrespective of the amount of the check. All the members means the rapporteur of the development committee, the financial director of the concerned region, three observers, and the auditor authorized by the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs. The document of delivery is signed and audited by a committee comprising the public works engineer in the governorate, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, a representative of the concerned party, the auditor authorized by the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs, and the supervising engineer.

In order for disbursement to take place, a special account has been opened at the main branch of the authorized bank in Amman and financed through a loan decided by the subcommittee for occupied territory affairs from project allocations. The bank uses this loan to cover the withdrawals from its branch. This loan is paid back through accountancy settlements in addition to the actual expenditures.

The finance department in the concerned region keeps the records of the Ministry of Finance, oversees the financial situation and monthly reports, and every month provides the Ministry of Finance with the original documents with copies going to the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs. The following reports are presented monthly, upon request, to the ministers of finance and occupied territory affairs and the rapporteur of the development committee in the concerned region: A report from the finance director including the projects whose tenders have been awarded, the value of tenders, the percentage of implementation, and the funds paid for each project, and a report from the director of the beneficiary party showing the awarded projects, as well as the value, the accomplished work, and funds paid for every project. The authorized bank presents a monthly statement of account to the director of finance in the concerned region, who in turn audits the statement, approves it, and refers copies of it to the ministers of finance and occupied territory affairs. The Ministry of Finance keeps the central files required for statistics and observation of allocations.

When the municipal council assumes the tasks of the development committee according to the aforementioned regulations, the disbursement procedures are carried out as usual with the participation of a representative of the Ministry of Finance and the auditor authorized by the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs.

The sixth step concerns the procedures of scrutiny, supervision, and delivery. The Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs

assumes the responsibility of following up the implementation of projects, and supervises the stages of work at these projects through visits and periodic inspections by the agencies of the ministry. The process of allocating funds for financing the projects are linked with the supervisory and follow-up reports on the progress of work. It should be taken into consideration that no funds will be disbursed for any stage of the project before making sure that the previous stage has been completed according to the information provided by the documents and reports on the project.

These are the six steps for the implementation of the program. The urgent projects, for which funds have been allocated, will be implemented first, beginning with the third stage since these projects have been studied and funds have been allocated for them. Documents will now be prepared and tenders invited to procure supplies and build the installations. Afterward, the other steps concerning disbursement, followup, and supervision will take place. The development regions that were mentioned during the talk about the implementation procedures are: Jerusalem, Janin, Nabulus, Tulkarm and Qalqilyah, Ramallah, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, and the Gaza Strip.

Islamic Jihad Assails 'Unjust' U.S. Government

NC021307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization made a new threat today. It said it will kill the hostages it is holding if the United States attacks Lebanon. REUTER has disseminated a typewritten statement, attributed to the organization, which said: Any military action against Muslims in the area, particularly in Lebanon, will lead to the elimination of the hostages and U.S. interests in the region. The statement was accompanied by a black-and-white photograph of U.S. hostage Terry Anderson.

It should be noted that the organization is holding two Americans and three Frenchmen.

The statement added: The unjust U.S. Government wants to use the hostages issue to resolve its party and internal problems. It is not concerned about the life or freedom of the hostages. We have often demonstrated our good will and released several hostages, but the U.S. Government has lied, evaded the issue, and used it only for narrow goals. The recent scandal is clear proof of this.

The statement said: The American people and the families of the hostages must know that unless our demands, which are well known and which we have often announced, are met, we shall continue to use every means to confront the United States and its allies in the area until all our demands in general have been satisfied.

The statement contained no reference to missing Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite who disappeared on 30 January after he had gone to meet with those holding the hostages.

Terry Waite had been focusing his efforts on securing the release of Anderson and Sutherland.

More on Communique, Conditions

NC021228 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut, Feb 2 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad underground group on Monday threatened to kill the American hostages it is holding, if the United States launched an attack against Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

In a communique to Western news agencies in Beirut, the Jihad said "any military action against Moslems in the region, especially those in Lebanon, will sign the death certificate of all the American hostages we are holding."

It added that no American hostage would be freed as long as "Moslems are held in prison in Kuwait, Israel and the West."

The communique was accompanied by a photograph of Terry Anderson, regional director of the U.S. news agency the *Associated Press*, who was kidnapped in West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Professors Face Death Unless Palestinians Freed

NC010631 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine [IJLP], which claimed responsibility a few days ago for the kidnapping of three American professors and an Indian from the Beirut University College, has expressed its readiness to hand over the four hostages in return for the release of 400 Palestinian detainees held in Israeli jails.

In a statement disseminated in West Beirut last night, the IJLP threatened to execute the hostages and throw their bodies in garbage dumps in Cyprus, as the statement put it, unless the deal takes place within a week, which is not renewable. It demanded that the 400 detainees be sent to Damascus aboard a Red Cross aircraft, saying that it will release the hostages at the same time. The organization stated that the responsibility for securing the release of the detainees in Israel falls upon the shoulders of the United Stqtes, which also bears responsibility for protecting the lives of its spies and agents, according to the statement. The statement was sent to a foreign news agency, accompanied by a photograph of American hostage Allan Steen. The newspaper *Al-Nahar* received the same statement with a photograph of Prof Jesse Turner.

More Reportage on Whereabouts of Terry Waite

Syria, Iran Search for Waite

NC011808 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] A PSP official has said Syria, Iran, and the PSP leadership are involved in the negotiations to determine the fate of Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite. He said a number of Syrian and Iranian emissaries are shuttling between the parties concerned to find out where Waite is.

Junblatt Offers Self as Hostage

NC010711 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has emphasized that he would offer himself as a hostage in place of Terry Waite. Junblatt said the following to those who assured him about Waite's fate: Do not embarrass me. Take me hostage if you want, but I want you to deliver Waite to me.

Junblatt reported this to a British television company. He added: We are in touch with the people involved with Waite and the kidnapped Americans. From what they said, it would be better not to disclose their names, to ensure Waite's safety. Junblatt added: There are rumors that Waite is under detention, but there is nothing specific. They say he is in good condition and that he has been neither kidnapped nor detained.

Minister Junblatt also said: We have an intermediary who is a famous doctor in Beirut. He has given me assurances. I hope

their message is true, because the Waite's kidnapping would contradict the principles of Islam and rules of hospitality.

Asked what will he do if the Anglican envoy does not show up soon, Junblatt said: I do not know yet. The most important thing for me is to be sure that Waite is in no danger. In view of the fact that the issue is one of political and ethical responsibility, I will be very frank about Waite's fate, but we must be patient.

Source: Waite Not Kidnapped

LD010742 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Feb 87 (KUNA) — In a statement to the press published here today, an informed source in Beirut has affirmed that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite was continuing his mission to secure the release of foreign hostages detained in Lebanon. The source affirmed Waite had not been kidnapped.

In the statement, published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, the source disclosed that Waite is somewhere in West Beirut holding quiet negotiations with the kidnappers centered basically on the release of Americans Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland.

The source denied reports that said Waite is in the Al-Biqa' area in central Lebanon affirming the British mediator has not left West Beirut since he went to meet with the kidnappers on 20 January somewhere on the western side of the contact lines between the two parts of Beirut.

No Definite Word on Abduction

TA021125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The spokeswoman for Anglican envoy Terry Waite, feared kidnapped in Lebanon, says they have still received no definite word that he has been abducted. Reporter Dick Winter spoke to Lambath Palace in London a few minutes ago.

[Begin spokeswoman recording] There have been no new developments overnight. We await further information from Lebanon on Terry Waite's well-being. It may well take some time. However, we reiterate that we have no definite information that Terry Waite is being held against his will. [end recording]

Hostages Tied to Basra Fighting

NC311807 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Beirut, Jan 31 (AFP) — Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite has "very likely" been kidnapped, fundamentalist Moslem sources told the Lebanese magazine which last November broke the story of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Al-Shira' magazine, in its Monday edition, said that Western hostages, including Mr. Waite, would "rot a long time in captivity until the situation clears at Basra," Iraq's second largest city, which is currently under attack by Iran.

But other sources in Lebanon said Mr. Waite was "continuing his mission" to secure the release of U.S. hostages Thomas Sutherland and Terry Anderson, and had not been kidnapped. [passage omitted]

Al-Shira' said that Washington was planning a military operation against the hostage takers in retaliation for the disappearance of Mr. Waite, who left his hotel 11 days ago reportedly to mediate with the abductors.

The arrest on January 13 in West Germany of Muhammad 'Ali Hamadah, a Lebanese suspected of involvement in the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. jetliner, was only a "ploy" to get West Germany to take part in the U.S. military operation, the magazine said.

Two West Germans were kidnapped in Beirut following the arrest of Mr. Hamadah, whom the United States wants extradited.

Al-Shira' quoted a Lebanese religious leader who met with Mr. Waite as saying that the Anglican Church envoy had had no new proposals to make. [passage omitted]

Last year Mr. Waite was involved in negotiations which led to the release of Mr. Jacobson and two other U.S. nationals held in Lebanon.

The situation was later complicated by revelations that the U.S. arms sales to Iran were intended to obtain the hostages' release.

However, Mr. Waite strongly denied that he had any knowledge of such details when he negotiated for the hostages.

Diplomatic sources in Washington explained Mr. Waite's prolonged disappearance saying it was a power conflict between the pro-Iranian Hizballah, which is reportedly responsible for a number of kidnappings, and the Druze Moslem militia that were guarding the British envoy.

"They'll free him at the right time," the sources said.

In London, a Church of England spokesman said on Saturday that "in the light of worrying reports coming from Lebanon about Terry Waite, the archbishop has today sent out fresh messages to his people asking for urgent clarification as to (his) exact position." [passage omitted]

Fatah's Khalaf Says Ransom for Jacobsen Release

JN310616 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] In a statement carried by the British broadcasting station, BBC, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] disclosed that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite secured the release of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen in November last year after a ransom of $2 million was paid in cash to the Islamic Jihad organization which was holding Jacobsen, in addition to two other Americans: Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland.

Commenting on Abu Iyad's revelation, U.S. State Department officials said yesterday they had no knowledge of such a barter to free Jacobsen. They added that an investigation will be carried out in this regard.

Abu Iyad also stressed that the Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for kidnapping the four U.S. teachers in West Beirut last week, has no connection whatsoever with the PLO.

FRG Paper: $50 Million for Hostages' Release

DW021054 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 1 Feb 87
pp 1,4

[Unattributed article: "90 Million! Will Bonn Ransom the Hostages?"]

[Text] Bonn is on the horns of a dilemma. Through intermediaries, the kidnappers of the Lebanon hostages have offered to release the Germans Schmidt and Cordes and the four kidnapped U.S. professors against payment of a ransom — allegedly $50 million (approximately DM90 million). If Bonn does not accept, bloody attacks on the FRG will be carried out. The United States says: "Stand firm, Mr Kohl!" Will the U.S. Marines intercede now? Two U.S. aircraft carriers headed for the Lebanese coast yesterday.

Bonn has not yet decided whether or not it will meet the ransom demand. True, at least two kidnapping cases were solved without bloodshed, but with money. A Middle East diplomat told *Bild am Sonntag* yesterday: "About $50 million was paid for the release of Western hostages after the hijacking of a TWA plane in 1985."

A confidant of PLO chief 'Arafat revealed in Tunis yesterday that U.S. citizen David Jacobsen was released by his Lebanese kidnappers against payment of $2 million 2 months ago, allegedly through the mediation of Anglican clergyman Terry Waite, who has since disappeard.

Another condition from the kidnappers of Cordes and Schmidt: The Hamadah brothers, Muhammad and 'Abbas, must in no case be extradited to the United States — otherwise the hostages will immediately be executed.

A government member told *Bild am Sonntag*: "We have made it clear to Washington that in case of extradition, the four U.S. hostages' lives would also be in danger."

Where are Cordes and Schmidt being held? Bonn terrorism expert Rolf Tophoven to *Bild am Sonntag*: "They are most likely being held in the north of the Al-Biqa' Valley, where the Hamadah family comes from. However, it would be almost impossible to find them there. The longer the kidnapping drama goes on, the greater the danger of a series of bombing attacks in our country — as happened last year in France.

The U.S. aircraft carriers John F. Kennedy and Nimitz, and the cruiser John Rodier have changed course and are on their way to the Lebanese coast. Off the coast of Gibraltar, two supply vessels for the U.S. Marines received their sailing orders. The last Americans left Beirut yesterday. That was the way the Americans prepared for their retaliatory attack against Libya's al-Qadhdhafi.

FRG Paper: Cordes Kidnapping 'Misunderstanding'

NC310949 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Stuttgart, Jan 31 (AFP) — The kidnapping two weeks ago in Beirut of the first West German hostage in Lebanon, Rudolf Cordes, was based on a cruel misunderstanding, the daily *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said here Saturday.

The paper, quoting an unnamed source, said the seizure was sparked by the January 13 arrest at Frankfurt airport of suspected Lebanese terrorist Muhammad 'Ali Hamadah.

But two notorious Beirut families include a man of that name, the newspaper said.

Sayf Hamadah, alias Al-Hanash, who is part of a gang of international car thieves, believed that it was his brother who was arrested and thus organized the kidnapping of Mr. Cordes with help from Amal Shi'ite militiamen, the daily said.

When he found out Mr. Hamadah belonged to the other family, he handed Mr. Cordes over to (Abdel Hamadah), the brother of the alleged terrorist.

The paper said Mr. Cordes and the other West German hostage, Alfred Schmidt, are being held in an Amal barracks commanded by (Abdel Hamadeh) in the Al-Bastah District of Moslem West Beirut.

Media Warn of U.S. Mediterranean, Gulf Fleets

AL-THAWRAH Commentary

JN011042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 1 Feb 87

[From the press reivew]

[Text] In a comment today, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* deals with the U.S. aggression and the response of the Arab masses. It affirms that while the U.S. military preparations for war continue in the Arab Gulf and the Mediterranean, observers began to warn against the dangers of the adventurous U.S. policy in the region and against U.S. President Reagan's adoption of aggressive military options after the complete failure of the policy of extortion and trickery by his staff — a policy that led to the loss of the Reagan administration's prestige and credibility on all levels.

The paper continues: It is perfectly clear that the U.S. fleet concentrations in the Gulf and Mediterranean have a dangerous, provocative nature far from the familiar U.S. muscle-flexing from time to time in respones to developments in the region.

A U.S. Pentagon spokesman announced that the United States has reinforced its naval presence in the region to, as he says, show support for its friends in the Middle East.

The newspaper adds: The U.S. officials did not conceal the premeditated intention to carry out U.S. aggression on Lebanon. Observers link the U.S. statements with information from Cyprus and London that the U.S. bases in Cyprus are on maximum alert and with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's assertion of readiness to support the Untied States in any military action against Lebanon under the pretext of releasing the U.S. hostages.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* says: Hence, what is called the U.S. military options in the region are merely an escalation of the U.S. aggression against the region to impose U.S. hegemony on its destiny and political decisions and to subjugate the region to U.S. imperialism, which is receiving painful blows in various parts of the world. The only fate for U.S. imperialism this time will be defeat. This is because the Arab masses possess the appropriate means of response and can turn the tables at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner. Washington must beware of the indignant response of the Arab masses.

Radio Commentary

JN011602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Washington's renewed threats to use military power against us by moving its fleets and aircraft carriers to the eastern Mediterranean and the Arab Gulf is linked to the latest developments in the region and not to the unconvincing reasons it gives for such movements. The results of the ICO Summit — which did not accept the course of action pursued by those who concluded the Camp David accords and which have not been to the liking of those who have been wagering on this course of action — angered and disappointed the U.S. Administration. This prompted it to escalate tension in the region to thwart the results of the ICO Summit and to prevent them from taking root in the Arab and Islamic arenas. These attempts followed the boisterous psychological and propaganda campaigns launched prior to the convocation of the summit, which tried to hint that the Camp David accords could be adopted as an Arab and Islamic option.

Syria has clearly pointed out that the Camp David accords were the principal axe that started wrecking Arab solidarity, which never lacks content and thus can never seek any objective other than defending of Arab rights and adhering to resolutions adopted by the Arabs of their own volition. The obejective of Arab solidarity is to encircle the Camp David agreements, confront them, and prevent them from expanding in both the Arab and Islamic arenas. Syria has also pointed out the dangers of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against this region. This was reflected in the Kuwaiti summit resolutions calling for effective measures to confront the dangers of this hostile alliance against the Arabs and Muslims. These dangers are now taking the form of threats, aggression, and attempts to prevent the international community from implementing the UN resolutions rejected by the enemy and its strategic ally, the United States, because these resolutions condemn the Zionist entity's hostile and expansionist policy and neutralize the U.S. policies to establish the United States as the only power that can affect things in the region. This policy serves the Zionist schemes to establish the Torah Israel and impose U.S. hegemony on the region.

The policy that depends on the use of fleets and military power will not enable Washington to achieve what it has failed to achieve through its pressures and schemes and even through its military involvement in Lebanon and elsewhere. Washington's attempts to escalate tension in the region and drive it to the verge of explosion will not bring about the developments envisioned and desired by Washington, because U.S. battleships do not affect the decisions made in the Middle East.

Media Comments on Camp David Accords, ICO Summit

Egypt Urged To Abandon Accords

JN311733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Fifth ICO Summit reached resolutions that are certainly not in favor of the Camp David line and of capitulation to Israel and U.S. imperialism. Unlike what many expected, the resolutions of the ICO summit, which dealt with fundamental issues, were in harmony with resolutions adopted in previous Arab and Islamic summits — resolutions which reject capitulation to Israel, to U.S. imperialism, to humiliating agreements, and to unilateral solutions with the Zionist enemy.

The new resolutions urged member-countries to sever contacts with the Israeli enemy and to abandon agreements made with it. The Syrian side need not express satisfaction with the results of

the conference. Everyone can realize that the essence of the ICO summit resolutions coincides with the Syrian position to confront all efforts to place Arabs under the U.S. umbrella and to impose Israeli hegemony — which coincides with the international comprehensive U.S. strategy for Arab and Islamic countries.

Syria is glad to see Arabs and Muslims adopt its liberation and pan-Arab line, which is opposed to all forms of obsequiousness to imperialism and capitulation to Israel. Syria is also happy to know that no other line contravening this line can be adopted by Arabs and Muslims, can be defended by its supporters, or can be presented in lieu of steadfastness, of liberation struggle, and of adhering to the rights represented by confronting the aggressors and occupiers, by liberating the occupied land, and by recovering the usurped rights.

Syria will be very delighted if Egypt abides by ICO summit resolutions, Arab summit resolutions, and resolutions of the previous Islamic summit. When Egypt commits itself to these resolutions, it will return to its normal place in the ranks of Arab steadfastness and struggle to liberate the occupied land, to restore the usurped rights, and to establish a just peace based on UN Charter principles, UN resolutions, and the rights of peoples to freedom, sovereignty, and self-determination.

Once Egypt rids itself of its chains and agreements, which contravene resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits, it will have no differences with Syria and with the Arabs who are committed to Arab unanimous resolutions. At that time there will be no need for mediations behind the scenes. Syria said — during the speech by its leader and president — that it agrees with those who abide by resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits. It shares with them rights and duties. It is with them and they are with it. This applies to Egypt. No one understands the importance of Egypt's return to Arab ranks more than Syria does, because Syria shoulders the major burden in the confrontation with the Israeli enemy and its strategic ally, the United States. No one welcomes the return of Egypt to the ranks of Arab steadfastness more than Syria does. Syria knows Egypt, its people, its Army, and its weight in the Arab-Israeli balance.

Syria welcomes every step made by Egypt in the direction of commitment to the resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits. But it seems that the successors of the one who signed the Camp David accords cannot accept the head of the Egyptian regime making steps toward returning to the ranks of Arab steadfastness.

That is why they — backed by all the imperialist and Zionist organs — work to create battles and fabricate nonexistent differences associated with the incident in which Egyptian President Husni Mubarak shook hands with President Hafiz al-Asad. This incident has no political significance. Whoever reads what the symbols of the Al-Sadatist regime and of his humiliating submission to the United States and Israel, he will know that the Camp David supporters in Egypt are worried by the possibility of Egypt leaving the cage of obsequiousness and capitulation to occupy its pioneer position in the Arab liberation struggle. That is why they are pretending to defend the head of the Egyptian regime while they are actually disturbing him and defending a condemned, rejected, and humiliating line. They are also trying to push this president to a position that he might not have wanted to take or might have wanted to abandon.

Once again, we say there are no personal differences between Syria and President Mubarak. There are no differences between Syria and Egypt except for Egypt's association with the Camp David accords and the capitulation agreement with Israel. Once Egypt commits itself to the resolutions of Arab and Islamic summits, clarity will also be restored to Syrian-Egyptian relations.

AL-BA'TH Affirms Syrian Stand

JN020947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Firm Syrian Stand," *Al-Ba'th* says: For many years, the Camp David regime [in Egypt] has been justifying the Camp David accords and even beautifying them with naive claims about their role in achieving peace in the region and in limiting the Zionist ambitions. Theye have been claiming that these accords were concluded according to the desire of the Egyptian people, who agreed on them through popular referendums.

Al-Ba'th adds: The Camp David regime has forgotten or pretended to forget that Anwar al-Sadat imposed these accords on the Egyptian people and that our fraternal people in Egypt have affirmed throughout the past 10 years their categorical and absolute rejection of them. That regime has also forgotten that the Camp David accords were the starting point for the Zionist and U.S. imperialist forces to escalate their plots against the Arab homeland and to fan the hotbeds of tension and conflagration in this homeland, beginning with the Lebanese civil war and the Gulf war, and ending with the brutal Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This is in addition to the collapse of Arab soldiarity; the Palestine question, which was about to be lost as a result of the deviant 'Arafatist course toward the Camp David positions; and the successive U.S. aggressions and provocations against the Arab homeland, which were embodied yesterday in U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' threat of a military aggression against Lebanon.

Al-Ba'th continues: If the Egyptian regime forgot all these dangers, the Arab nation, represented by the principled Syrian stand, would not forgot and could not disregard the fact that the dangers and destructive effects of the Camp David accords are continuing, and in fact escalating, as many Arab regimes, such as the King Kassan II's, are running after these accords to join their treacherous march.

Al-Ba'th adds: The Egyptian regime wants Syria to follow the stands of many Arab regimes that resumed or are about to resume their relations with it. That regime also wants Syria to accept it as it is, as if nothing has happened, and as if we can ignore all the tragedies and pains that the Camp David course caused the Arab nation. However, the Camp David regime and those who follow the same course will be greatly mistaken if they believe that Syria can retreat from its firm, principled national

and pan-Arab stands and can accept the Camp David representative and advocate. The Egyptian regime will not find a place in the Arab ranks as long as it adheres to the Camp David accords.

The newspaper says: As for the heroic steadfast Egyptian people, whose emotions the Egyptian regime tried many times to arouse through its slanders against Syria — they are an Arab people who occupy a position in the Syrian and Arab heart. This people will topple the Camp David regime and bring Egypt back to its natural position. [passage omitted]

Jordanian, Syrian Trade Ministers Confer
JN012042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, [Jordanian] minister of industry, trade, and supply met with Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, in Damascus this evening. During the meeting, they discussed ways to bolster economic and trade relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote trade in the two countries' common interest. The two ministers also reviewed topics related to joint projects. Afterward, Dr Al-Mu'ashshir, Dr Al-'Imadi, and Syrian Industry Minister Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi took part in the meeting of the general assembly of the joint Syrian-Jordanian industrial free trade zone company held at the Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Ministry to discuss and approve the company's estimated budget for 1987 as well as the estimated sums for investment in the free trade zone and the manpower plan.

Dr Al-Mu'ashshir arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Syria.

Shamir Rejects Hizballah Prisoner Release Demand

TA021129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected the demand of the Hizballah that Israel free 400 terrorists jailed in Israeli prisons in return for the release of the American hostages in Beirut.

He told the Voice of Israel that Israel should take note of the statements attributed to Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah that Israel remained the No 1 enemy of Egypt, if he indeed made that statement. Shamir said it did not require Israel to take steps but was not encouraging.

Rabin Reaction

TA011639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Dan Shilon — live in the studio]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted][Shilon] Israel's name was mentioned today in the same breath with the detention or kidnapping of Terry Waite in Lebanon and the demand of the kidnappers to release terrorists held by Israel. Has the government already formulated its official position on the matter?

[Rabin] I have only heard about this issue in the media. I do not think this is necessarily related to Terry Waite's visit [as heard]. According to the media, the demand is Israel should pay the price for the release of four American or quasi-American hostages kidnapped from Beirut University and let over 400 people it has been holding go in exchange. As a rule, we are first and foremost responsible for our own hostages and our own security, of course.

My initial reaction, even before any organization responsible for these hostages addressed any request to us, is I can hardly conceive of Israel becoming the international bank of prisoners that any terrorist organization kidnapping Americans or Germans would turnto in the future to exchange the latter for those apprehended as terrorists being held under arrest in Israel. [passage omitted]

Knesset Members' Reaction

TA011152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Excerpt] It is not clear whether the issue of the American hostages came up at the cabinet this morning. Two members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee say Israel should not give in to the demand of Shi'ite extremists to release 400 convicted PLO terrorists in exchange for the release of the 4 American hostages in Lebanon. Mikha Harish of the Labor Party says Israel should strike at the terrorists whenever possible, but should keep her intention secret. Dan Meridor [of the Likud] said Israel already made a mistake when it released over 1,000 terrorists in return for a handful of prisoners of war. [passage omitted]

Contacts Held With U.S.

TA021315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Israel and the United States have held contacts regarding the U.S. hostages in Lebanon. An Israeli official said this to an AP reporter. He refused to say whether the possibility of using military power was also discussed. A Washington official also refused to answer a question as to whether a military operation is being considered for the release of the hostages in Lebanon.

Reaction to Senate Report on Arms to Contras

'Official Sources' Reply

TA010617 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Israel has rejected the accusations included in the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee report, according to which Israel transferred funds or weapons to the contras. This was said by official sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

According to the sources, Israel will react to the report officially only after the entire report is studied in Israel. Jerusalem emphasizes the report is based on incomplete information because key witnesses who directed most of the contacts with Israel through 'Amiram Nir in 1986, have refused to testify.

John Poindexter and Oliver North preferred to take the Fifth Amendment, claiming they did not want to incriminate themselves. For this reason the Jerusalem sources claim the report is not very reliable.

In the next few days Jerusalem will receive questionnaires from the Senate Intelligence Committee regarding the Iran weapons affair. The questionnaires will be given to all the Israelis involved in the various phases of the affair, and they will be requested to answer them. Jerusalem hopes the version of the Israelis will remove Israel from the center of U.S. public attention. [passage omitted]

Government Reaffirms Denial

TA011107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The Israel Government is adhering to its stand that it did not transfer money or arms to the rebels in Nicaragua, and that the defense minister did not make any proposals on this matter to any person in the United States. A statement to this effect was made a short time ago by the prime minister's spokesman, Avi Pazner, following today's Cabinet meeting.

[Begin Pazner recording] Following the latest reports from the United States, Israel reaffirms that it has no knowledge and was not a party in any way in the alleged diversion of Iranian funds to the contras. The payments for the Iranian transaction were made by an Iranian representative directly to an account designated by the Americans, and none of the money transferred by

the Iranians went through or remained in the hands of Israel or its representatives. Likewise, there is no foundation whatsoever to the allegation that Israel suggested to the United States that arms from Israel be delivered to the contras. I wish to emphasize again that throughout the Iranian affair Israel acted in full cooperation and coordination with the United States in the spirit of the close friendship between the two countries. [end recording]

North Weapons Request Cited

TA011027 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 87 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] "Oliver North drove us crazy with his requests to supply arms to the contras." This was said yesterday by senior security sources in reaction to the Senate Committee "Irangate" report, which states Defense Minister Rabin was the one who proposed transferring Soviet-made weapons taken as war spoils to the contras.

The sources say Israel refused North's appeals, but after many efforts of persuasion Israel agreed last October to send several hundred Soviet-made rifles to the contras, which were loaded onto a ship. However, before the ship reached its destination the Iran weapons affair broke out, and the Americans ordered the ship to turn back. The rifles were returned to Israel via Elat port. These as well as other details have been uncovered over the weekend following the publication of two reports on the Iranian weapons deal: the Senate Committee report and the *Ma'ariv* report.

The senior Israeli security sources further claim these shipments were not sent directly from Israel to the contras, but rather to official U.S. Administration elements. It is true Israel knew they were meant for the contras, but it was the United States, through Oliver North, which was meant to transfer the weapons to the contras.

Israel therefore insists it has not given anything to the contras during the past 3 years, but rather to the United States. If anybody gave anything to the contras it was individuals acting on behalf of the U.S. Government and the White House.

The initial American request was handed to Defense Minister Rabin during his visit to Washington in May 1986. The man who made the request was Oliver North, then a member of the National Security Council. Last November North was dismissed by President Reagan and has since returned to the Marine Corps. He has refused to answer any questions on his role in the affair, claiming he does not want to incriminate himself.

The meeting with Rabin was attended by other officials, and minutes were taken. It has been reported Rabin's answer was negative.

When Rabin visited Washington in September 1986, North again asked him to transfer Soviet-made weapons to the contras. Minutes of this meeting were also taken.

Rabin said he would not transfer anything to the contras, but was willing to consider sending Soviet-made weapons taken as war spoils to the Americans, and they could do anything they wanted with them.

North claimed the congressional ban on supporting the contras was about to expire, and indeed it was canceled in October 1986 after being in force for approximately 2 years.

North agreed the transfer to the contras would be made through him and not directly from Israel. He said it was known Israel had many rifles and asked they be transferred to him and sent to the contras. Rabin asked for money in exchange for the goods, and North claimed he had no money.

Israeli sources emphasize North's answer would not have been accepted by Israel had it known North was using the funds made in the Iran weapons deal for financing equipment for the contras.

Since Israel did not know this at the time, Rabin and the other participants in the meeting — one of them was 'Amiram Nir — accepted North's statement that he had no money. The meeting ended with Rabin promising an answer after he returned to Israel.

For a period of 2 weeks North made almost daily phone calls to Nir and asked him to encourage Rabin to agree to the rifle shipment. Eventually the okay was given and the rifles were loaded on a ship, without Israel collecting the fee for them. The ship sailed for the destination determined by North — nobody is willing to divulge where this place was.

However, the entire shipment was returned to Israel shortly thereafter, soon after the affair broke out in the U.S. media. [passage omitted]

Rabin Denies Contra Transfer

TA011815 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Phone-in program with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin moderated by Mikha Friedman — live in the studio]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Friedman] Mr Defense Minister, our last question is about the publication in the United States of the Senate Intelligence Committee report which indicates you were the man who suggested the money [from the Iranian arms deals] be transferred to the contras in Nicaragua. Would you care to comment on this accusation?

[Rabin] Of course. I think the report does no credit to the Congressional subcommittee which arrived at such conclusions, which are totally unfounded.

First of all, neither I nor any other Israeli official proposed Israel should help the contras directly in any way whatsoever. On the contrary, I turned down the request of a U.S. official — a member or employee of the National Security Council at the White House — who made such a proposal to Israel. I told him we had enough problems of our own and we had no plans whatsoever to give any direct assistance, either in the form of instructors, advise, or weapons.

Moreover, to the best of my knowledge, Israeli weapons did not reach the contras.

U.S. Confirms Rabin Stance

TA020615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Washington is confirming Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's assertion that Israel did not initiate the supply of weapons to the Nicaraguan rebels and even refused to supply weapons directly to the rebels after asked to do so.

A reliable source in Washington told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that during Minister Rabin's latest visit to Washington, Oliver North asked that Israel supply the contras with Soviet-made weapons taken as booty. The meeting was held in the presence of the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser 'Amiram Nir, and the defense minister's military secretary, Hagay Regev. Minister Rabin asked for time to think the matter over. He later decided Israel would supply the weapons to the United States, and the recipent of the weapons would be none of Israel's business.

During the meeting, North stressed the U.S. Administration was interested in helping the contras but was in financial straits because the supply of arms to the contras was prohibited by law.

MK's Reaction

TA312000 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1905 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] The Senate committee report on the sale of weapons to Iran has reached Jerusalem and will be given to the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister for perusal. Our correspondent Yoram Ronen reports one should not expect an official Israeli reaction to the conclusions of the report, which are based in essence on testimony of former members of the National Security Council, McFarlane and North. Both Washington and Jerusalem regard the report as a one-sided conclusion based on testimony given by only one source. Our correspondent adds an agreement will soon be reached between the United States and Israel that written testimonies of all the Israelis involved in the affair of the sale of arms to Iran will be submitted. The testimonies will be addressed to the Senate committee investigating the affair, headed by Senator Inouye, and also to the special investigator appointed by President Reagan.

Knesset member [MK] Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said this evening he will convene the committee this week to discuss the conclusions of the Senate Intelligence Committee's report on the weapons deals with Iran. MK Eban will summon the prime minister, or the vice prime minister, or the defense minister to appear before the committee. He noted all the members of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee feel the need to discuss the report in view of the contradictions between its content and the information provided to the committee by the Israeli Government.

For a debate of the issue, we have summoned to our studios MK Simcha Dinitz [Alignment] and MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar [Likud] who are both members of the intelligence subcommitee of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and who have been given privileged information on the weapons deal. They are interviewed by our Knesset correspondent, Elimelekh Ram:

[Ram] As we have heard, the Israeli Government categorically denies initiating the sale of arms to the contras or the transfer of money to that Nicaraguan organization. Here we have one version juxtaposed with another: the Senate Intelligence Committee's version versus that of the Israeli Government.

MK Ben-Elisar, do you feel cheated; or let me phrase it somewhat differently: Do you have a problem with the information you got at the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee?

[Ben-Elisar] Yes, I do; definitely. I would hesitate to say I feel cheated at this point, but I certainly have a problem, and in fact not a simple one, with this matter. Even before this report was published, I was under the impression we were not receiving the complete information. That is why I used the word information. Then, of course, the question arose as to why we did not get it. I can still barely form an opinion not so much because I am anxious to read the Senate Intelligence Committee's report, but because I honestly want to hear primarily the vice prime minister. Beyond that, I must say I wish very much to hear the testimonies of Mr 'Amiram Nir and of Mr David Kimche. Furthermore, I was the first to ask both these distinguished and honorable men to appear before us separately, alone, something they have to date failed to do.

[Ram] MK Dinitz, do you have a problem with the information you have received?

[Dinitz] Not personally; Israel has a certain problem when one report, drawn up by one of the half-dozen committees appointed to investigate the matter, publishes its conclusions. We must put this in the correct perspective: This is a partial report by a subcommittee, not the main committee appointed to investigate the matter. The two men whose testimonies form the basis of this report pleaded the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution; in other words, refused to answer questions. Israel was not asked to react, and did not react during the hearings and never provided written affidavits. At best, this is a partial and incomplete testimony.

[Ram] Would you say you question the credibility of this report?

[Dinitz] Yes, there is no doubt about it. If I have to present, on the one hand, the version presented by the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister of Israel and on the other hand that of North, which constitutes the basis of the report, and when one remembers that North refused to reply to questions, citing the Fifth Amendment, and that he already admitted to having lied and changed his testimony a number of times, I have no problem with the credibility of the prime minister of Israel, its foreign minister, and its defense minister. I share the view of my colleague Ben-Elisar, however, that the [Knesset] committee should continue its work, carry on debating the issue and summoning the personae for testimony. Incidentally, Nir did testify, although he should be called in one more time. Yet I do

not want us to flagellate ourselves and say: We lied, while they, who have all the reason — and this is obvious — to put the blame on us, did not. I certainly do not want to take their word as gospel.

[Ram] Here you mentioned something which I would like to elaborate on. It has been reported the Israeli Government has been trying to do its best to avoid a confrontation with Congress or with the Administration and has been refraining from presenting one version against another. Do you not believe the time may have come for the Israeli Government to testify, thereby engaging in a clash with Congress and with the Administration?

[Ben-Elisar] No, I think not, because this is the government of a sovereign country. What kind of thing is it for the Israeli Government to engage in a clash with a parliamentary committee, be it even that of a friendly country? This is inconceivable. However, there is one point on which Simcha Dinitz, my friend, and I agree, in the final analysis: We both feel we have not received all the information. I have been under this impression for a long time and perhaps I feel more deeply we have received insufficient information. At any rate, this is necessary now, beyond any confrontation with another committee.

[Ram] Mr Dinitz?

[Dinitz] I would like to give a brief reply to your question: I believe the time has come for Israel to provide its version. I would like to recall 24 hours ago Israel announced it would transmit its testimonies, and its version would be submitted in writing to the Inouye committee, which is the main committee entrusted, as you know, with the job of investigating this affair. Perhaps oral testimony will also be given, but certainly written affidavits will be submitted. I believe once all the information is out in the open, it will transpire that the Israeli leaders are not lying, and I suggest we abstain from turning every morsel of information into one big mess involving Israel.

[Ram] I, too, hope it will transpire that the Israeli Government is not lying. Be that as it may, one can expect some further enlightenment in the course of the week, after you have held your meetings with the ministers within the framework of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Thank you, Simcha Dinitz and Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

Shamir Meets 'Secretly' With Arms Dealer Nimrodi

TA020730 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Yesterday Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met secretly in his residence with businessman Ya'aqov Nimrodi, who outlined to the prime minister his version of the course of events regarding the arms deals with Iran and his criticism of 'Amiram Nir's actions concerning this subject.

Our political correspondent notes this is the first time Nimrodi and the prime minister have met since the outbreak of this affair.

Shamir, Peres Clash on Conference at Cabinet

TA011243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Telephone discussion between program moderator Karmit Gay and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Excerpts] [Gay] The cabinet session ended a short while ago. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami is near the Prime Minister's Office. Hello.

[Ben-'Ami] Hello.

[Karmit] What was on the cabinet agenda today?

[Ben-'Ami] The subject which will stir up an argument, and which in my humble opinion will cause a debate and perhaps a dispute to develop in the government, is the issue of the international conference. Following the prime minister's statement on Friday in the Knesset in which he referred to the vice prime minister's remarks in Europe and denied there had been a cabinet decision on an international conference, a discussion or an exchange began that reached a very harsh verbal level.

The prime minister said in the debate those who try to feel their way along in the world on the issue of an international conference may do so, but they may not make any declarations implying the cabinet had reached a decision in favor of participation in an international conference. The prime minister believes if we were to participate in an international conference, we would bring pressure upon ourselves. We would present conditions but would be forced to forgo these conditions. We object to initiating such a conference, Yitzhaq Shamir said.

In contrast, Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said: In spite of everything, I will continue along the line I have adopted. Even if the issue has to be brought to the cabinet for a decision, this decision should be a favorable one. Shim'on Peres presented 10 conditions according to which the international conference should be convened. He said it must be decided the conference will be held for a short time, will have no power to impose decisions, will not cancel prior agreements, and will serve as an umbrella for direct negotiations between the sides. Within the framework of the conference, bilateral frameworks will be established, meaning an Israeli delegation opposite a Jordanian delegation, an Israeli delegation opposite a Syrian one, an Israeli delegation opposite a Palestinian one, and so forth. The delegations will be independent. In other words, if negotiations between the Israeli and Syrian delegations do not take place, this will not affect talks between the other delegations. The conference must be based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and will only convene once agreement is reached on procedure and participants. As for Soviet participation, Shim'on Peres said only when the Soviets improve their attitude toward the Jews and establish full diplomatic relations with Israel will they be able to participate. [passage omitted]

Incidentally, Alignment ministers also commented on this issue. Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, for example, said during the discussion we do not know how realistic an international conference is. However, he said, it is inconceivable for the State of Israel to say

no to any procedure for peace. Even when talking about an international conference, support must be voiced for a dialogue with Arabs; this, of course, would improve our relations with Egypt. All of this must be supported, he said.

Among those ministers who oppose the idea was Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. He sees no advantage in discussions within such a forum. Minister Ari'el Sharon links the international conference to the fact that for 2 and 1/2 years, according to him, very important issues have not been brought up for discussion in the cabinet, such as the Jordanization of Judaea and Samaria and the Pollard affair, as well as the international conference. He said policy not decided on by the cabinet must not be implemented. Minister Ya'aqov Tzur said Israel is competing over who has the most influence over Soviet Jewry. This is the challenge: If we hold an international conference and bring the Soviets closer to our position, there is a chance we will ease the difficulties of the Soviet Jews. In any event, we must remove the greatest danger facing this government; namely, paralysis. [passage omitted]

Envoys To Support Conference
TA011007 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Although the prime minister has announced at the Knesset podium the government does not support an international peace conference, the Foreign Ministry has instructed Israel's ambassadors abroad to declare Israel supports an international conference that would accompany direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict. Recently a document was also disseminated in Israeli representations summarizing Director General Avraham Tamir's briefing to the department heads on the peace process.

Tamir confirmed last night in this briefing he explained Israel supports the idea of a confederation between Jordan and the West Bank. Peres had voiced his agreement to this in his talk with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria.

The written instructions to the ambassadors on the international conference are based mainly on Shim'on Peres' speech at the United Nations in October 1985, in which he declared Israel's support for such a forum, and on his address in the Knesset. According to the Alignment, the approval the Likud gave in the form of its vote in the Knesset makes it an official Israeli resolution.

Peres Spokesman Denies Khashoggi PLO Mediation
TA010529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Saudi businessman Adnan Khashoggi says he mediated between Israel and the PLO last year. In an interview with *The Washington Post*, Khashoggi says he met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and transferred a message from him to Israel whereby if Israel recognized the PLO, the PLO would recognize Israel in return. According to Khashoggi the message was given to businessman Al Schwimmer, who was serving at the time as an adviser to then Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Khashoggi said he received a response from Peres which stated if the PLO accepted the Camp David agreements, Israel would recognize the organization. The Saudi businessman said his mediation efforts came to an end and he blamed 'Arafat.

Responding to the interview, Foreign Minister Peres' spokesman termed the mediation report foolishness.

Cabinet Approves New IDF Chief of Staff
TA010917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Major General Dan Shomron will be the next chief of staff. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned the cabinet approved the appointment a few minutes ago. The announcement on the appointment was conveyed to Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi's office and to the offices of the generals competing for the position. It appears the other candidates will shortly announce the steps they plan to take; at least three of them are expected to resign from the IDF.

LIBYA

'Fraternity Bureau' in Abu Dhabi Closed

LD021440 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1433 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb — urgent: It has been learned that the Great Jamahiriyah has closed the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau in Abu Dhabi as a result of the latter's indirect recognition of the Zionist enemy.

JANA Says Egypt Adopts Anti-Libyan Terror Groups

LD301853 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, Ay Alnar Month 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Middle East news agency reported in the past two days that 8 Libyan organisations and movements have formed working groups under 'Abd al-Muniem al-Huni [name as received].

Reacting to what has the Egyptian Government's news agency reported, an information source in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Great Jamahiriyah said:

"This means that Egypt is adopting terrorism against the Libyan Arab people. Its adoption of these terrorist organisations means undisputedly adoption of terrorism, for these organisations are terrorist organisations which had poisoned waters and had carried out sabotage acts against Libyan citizens and against members of Libyan Arab People's Bureaux.

"The world should register that the Egyptian regime adopts enemies of the Libyan Arab people and that Libya will attack all places of terror wherever they may be and the world should understand that and be witness on it."

Oueddei Says Libya 'Natural Ally' of Chadians

LD012307 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Goukouni Oueddei made a statement this evening that included the following: I ask the brother leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution, the friend of the Chadian revolution to exert the necessary efforts to secure the continuation of the existing historic links between the two fraternal peoples — the Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people — and to help find a solution to the Chadian tragedy. [video shows a still photograph of Oueddei sitting in front of a microphone]

In his statement, Goukouni added: I stress that I am not imprisoned by anyone, and am free to move and contact anyone I want. The proof of this is the fact that I met the international press twice in Tripoli.

As far as Libya is concerned, I stress Libya is our haven and our natural ally. Libya has supported us in the past and today, and will definitely support us in the future. In a word, I can say we have pinned all our hopes on the Great Jamahiriyah to help us in liberating our country.

Goukouni continued to stress the confrontation between the People's Armed Forces and Libya was the result of a misunderstanding incited by elements hostile to the interests of the Libyan and Chadian peoples, and that confrontation was not intended by any of the two sides.

He said: I think this confrontation with our natural ally does not at all serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples and the two revolutions.

Goukouni concluded his statement by pointing out he is still committed to the statement he made on 9 January, and he renewed his appeal to all the influential Chadian elements who signed the Lagos agreement to meet to find the necessary means to solve their internal disputes.

[Begin Oueddei recording] As regards Libya, it is our natural ally. It has helped us in the past as well as today; it will certainly help us in the future. In short, we have pinned our hopes on the Jamahiriyah to liberate our country. The confrontation between the People's Armed Forces and Libya is a result of misunderstandings created by certain elements hostile to the interests of the Libyan and Chadian peoples, something which was not sought by either side. I believe the confrontation with our natural ally hardly serves the interests of the two peoples and the two revolutions. I call on the guide of the Al-Fatih revolution, friend of the Chadian revolution, to realize the danger facing the Chadian nation so as to make all the necessary efforts to guarantee the age-old ties existing between our two peoples, while contributing to the search for a political solution to the Chadian tragedy. [end recording]

Diplomats Brief Al-Qadhdhafi on African Tours

LD311936 Tripoli JANA in English 1813 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, ay Annawar 31, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received Dr 'Ali al Hothairi, [surname as received] the member of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, who briefed him on the results of his meetings with the presidents of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola.

Also, the leader of the revolution received Muftah Madhi, [name as received] the member of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, who briefed the leader of the results of his meetings with the presidents of Cameroon, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

Dr al Hothairi and Madhi conveyed to the leader of the revolution the opposition by the presidents of these African countries to French-American intervention in Chad and interference in African affairs and their assertion that the Chadian problem is an African issue and should be solved through the OAU and African countries themselves away from any foreign interference from without the African Continent. The presidents of the African countries lauded the vigorous role being played by great Jamahiriyah in confronting colonial schemes in the African Continent and its backing and support to African peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and the elimination of all forms of colonialism in Africa.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Returns From ICO Summit, Comments

AB311700 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the Republic, returned to Nouakchott yesterday afternoon from Kuwait where he attended the Fifth ICO summit. [Passage omitted]

On his arrival, the CMSN chairman and president made the following statement to the national press:

I attended the Fifth ICO Summit that took place from 26 to 29 January in Kuwait. The summit was placed under the banner of solidarity among peoples of the Muslim world. This conference actually gave concrete meaning to this slogan, because leaders of countries participating in the conference centered their deliberations to unite and strengthen their ranks and agreed to do away with all that will divide them and disperse their energies, without forgetting issues of concern to their peoples. Deliberations during this conference were marked by a high sense of responsibility and a real desire to arrive at positive results on all items on the agenda of the summit.

Outside the summit itself, I had several fruitful contacts with leaders of delegations. I will mention the meetings I held with my brothers Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal; Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali; His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, keeper of the (?Islamic faith); Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait; and Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates.

On my way home from Kuwait, I stopped over in Tunisia where I enquired about the condition of health of my Brother Habib Bourguiba, with whom I held cordial discussions essentially centeringon issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic World, as well as on the excellent bilateral relations between Tunisia and Mauritania.

In Kuwait, Tunisia, and Algiers, where we made a brief stopover on our way home, we were given a warm reception commensurate with the fraternal and cordial relations between our country and each of these brotherly countries. I take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, the amir of Kuwait, and Algerian President Bendjedid for the warm and generous hospitality accorded us throughout our stay in each of the three brotherly countries. [passage omitted]

Departs for Meeting in Senegal

AB311710 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid' Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the Republic, left Nouakchott a few moments ago for Dakar where he will meet Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Moussa Traore of Mali within the framework of the Senegal River Development Organization, OMVS. The president is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Mr Soumare Oumar, minister of water supply and energy; Dr (Ahlidou Ouadda), permanent under secretary of the office of the chairman of the CMSN, president; Mr Camara Ali Gueladio, adviser to the office of the chairman of the CMSN; Mr (Manahennin Victor Amin), director of state protocol; four staff workers of the CMSN chairman's office, and four journalists.

The head of state was seen off by the members of the CMSN and the cabinet as well as the district commissioner and the mayor of Nouakchott.

MOROCCO

Iranian Among Polisario Killed Near Mauritania

LD312114 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Within the framework of the ordinary combing operations behind the Security Wall, a group of the Royal Armed Forces stationed at Mgala sector was able recently to remove a group of mercenaries from their hiding place at Farseya sector near the Moroccan-Mauritanian borders and to exterminate them completely.

According to the custom, the identification department of the Royal Armed Forces identified the corpses, except for one about which there was a number of identical testimonies, especially from those who have returned to their mother country. These testimonies confirmed this is the corpse of an Iranian instigator. In fact, the recent confessions of the arrested mercenaries, and those who returned home, show that groups of the Polisario mercenaries are receiving military and ideological training in Iranian training campsallocated for terrorist and sabotage groups.

The same confessions revealed the presence of some Iranian experts in this field within the bases of the mercenaries in Algeria,where they are currently training units of Saharan commandos.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Returns From Kuwait Summit

JN020950 Khartoum SUNA in English 0917 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum Feb 2 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani had arrived here yesterday after taking part in the fifth Islamic summit which wound up sessions in Kuwait recently.

Upon his departure from Kuwait Al-Mirghani told SUNA that he is confident that Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah will lead the Islamic nation wisely.

He said the Islamic summit has authorized Kuwait to seek halting the Iranian-Iraqi war, adding that the summit achieved a great success.

Questioned on the activities of Sudan's delegation to the summit he said it eased the tension between Egypt and Syria, Libya and Chad.

TUNISIA

Trade Union Paper Reportedly 'Seized'

LD301834 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] *El-Moustaqbal*, the weekly of the Tunisian Social Democrats Movement, the main legal opposition party in the country, has again been seized. Moreover, approximately 12 people close to the former UGTT, the General Union of Tunisian Workers, have been arrested. Karim Marsaoui reports from Tunis:

[Marsaoui] The wave of arrests of trade union members opposed to holding the UGTT congress on 20 January seems to be motivated by security reasons. Apparently it was necessary for this congress, which confirmed the eviction of Habib Hachour and his last allies, to be held in a calm atmosphere. As a result, three former Hachour deputies were arrested, as were 13 other supporters.

This news, which has not been announced officially in Tunis, is released in a communique issued by the Tunisian Human Rights League. This organization considers the trade union crisis is continuing. It solemnly calls on the authorities to release these trade union members and show respect for their rights. According to the Tunisian Human Rights League, it is pointless to hope for any viable solution to the trade union problem when resorting to such methods.

The former trade union leaders just arrested had denounced and described as illegal the latest UGTT congress, which proclaimed its adherence to close cooperation with the government in facing the economic crisis. As a direct consequence, *El-Moustaqbal*, which criticized the arrests, has been seized.

Sfar Returns Home After ICO, Malta Stopover

LD302345 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar returned to Tunisia last night from Kuwait after representing the grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, at the head of the Tunisian delegation to the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait from 26-29 January.

The Tunisian presence at the conference was characterized by the speech the prime minister delivered in the name of President Habib Bourguiba to his brothers the kings, princes, and presidents and other delegations attending the summit. [passage omitted]

On his way home, Prime Minister Sfar stopped over at Valetta Airport in Malta where he was welcomed by Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici and Acting Maltese Foreign Minister Victor Karmelli. At the airport VIP lounge the two prime ministers held talks on bilateral relations and ways to bolster them.

On this occasion, Sfar made a statement to Maltese radio and television as well as to *The Maltese Times* newspaper.

SOMALIA

Prime Minister, Party Officials Appointed

EA312100 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The extraordinary meeting of the SRSP Central Committee this evening agreed on the names of the five members of the SRSP Central Committee Politburo. They are Challe Mohamed Siad Barre; Challe Mohamed Ali Samantar; Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah; Challe Ahmed Suleyman Abdulle; and Challe Ahmed Mohamed Farrah.

Secretary general of the SRSP, SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also named the prime minister of the new government as being Challe Mohamed Ali Samantar, and the deputy prime minister as Challe Ahmed Mohamed Farrah. SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre entrusted the prime minister to form a new government.

The extraordinary meeting, held in an excellent atmosphere, ended this evening. The next meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Other Officials Named

EA021141 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

The ministers of government ministries and their deputies are as follows:

Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs:
Challe Shaykh Abdullahi Farah
Deputy Ministers of Justice and Religious Affairs:
Abdullahi Muhammad Mah;
Shaykh Muhammad Guled
Minister of Foreign Affairs:
'abd al-Rahman Jama Barre
Minister of Interior:
Ahmad Sulayman Abdallah
Minister of Industry:
Challe Husayn Abdille Alasow
Deputy Minister of Industry:
Challe Muhammad Nur Aliyow
Minister of Commerce:
Challe Mahmud Said Muhammad
Deputy Minister of Commerce:
Challe Mahad Dirir Guled
Minister of Public Works and Housing:
Challe Muse Rabileh God
Deputy Ministers of Public Works and Housing:
Challe 'abd al-Rahman Jama Muhammad;
Muhammad Abdi Yusuf

Minister of Air and Land Transport:
Challe Jam Gas Maawiye
Deputy Minister of Air and Land Transport:
Challe Muhammad Shaykh Uthman Jawari
Minister for Juba Valley Development:
Challe Ahmad Habib Ahmad
Deputy Minister for Juba Valley Development:
Challe Muhammad Hashi Egal
Minister of Information and National Guidance:
Challe 'abd al-Rashid Shaykh Ahmad
Deputy Minister:
Challe Yasin Haji Ismail
Minister of Labor and Sports:
Challe Mireh Aware Jama
Deputy Minister of Labor and Sports:
Challe Yusuf Ahmad
Minister of Fisheries:
Challe Adan Muhammad 'ali
Deputy Ministers of Fisheries:
Challe Shire Shidow Mahmud;
Sulayman Mahmud Adan
Minister of Education:
Challe Abdullahi Muhammad Mireh
Deputy Minister of Education:
Challe Fadhuman Ahmad 'ali
Minister of Health:
Challe Abdullahi Muhammad Siad;
Chaov Muhammad Abdi Yusuf Gabose
Minister of Ports and Sea Transport:
Challe Mahmud Gelle Yusuf
Deputy Minister of Ports and Sea Transport:
Challe Ahmad Shaykh Jama
Minister of Agriculture:
Challe 'abd al-Razaq Mahmud Abubakr
Deputy Ministers of Agriculture:
Challe Mahmud Abdi Nur;
Challe Muhammad Hasan Barre
Minister of Tourism and Hotels:
Challe Muhammad Umar Jays
Deputy Minister of Tourism and Hotels:
Aman Shaykh 'ali Samatar
Minister of Finance:
Challe Muhammad Shaykh Uthman
Deputy Minister of Finance:
Challe Yusuf 'ali Nur
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:
Challe Abdullahi Muhammad Hirad
Minister of National Planning:
Challe Husayn Kulmiye Afrah
Minister of Mineral and Water Resources:
Challe Ahmad Mahmud Farah
Deputy Minister of Mineral and Water Resources:
Challe Nura Shire Abdulleh
Minister of Livestock, Forestry, and Rangelands:
Challe Dileh Rafleh Guled
Deputy Minister:
Challe 'ali Salah 'abd al-Karim
Minister of Treasury:
Challe Abdullahi Warsame Nur
Deputy Minister of Treasury:
Challe Ahmad Harun Adan
Minister of Culture and Higher Education:
Challe 'abd al-Salam Shaykh Husayn
Deputy Minister of Culture and Higher Education:
Yusuf Abdi Kolombos

Minister of State for Internal Affairs:
Challe Muhammad Mahmud Warsame
Deputy Minister of State for Internal Affairs:
Challe Raqiye Haji Dualeh
Minister of State for National Planning:
Challe Yusuf 'ali Uthman
Deputy Ministers of Defense:
Ahmad Sahal 'ali;
Adan Abdullahi Nur;
Muhammad Hashi Gani

[A new defense minister was not named. In the previous cabinet Lieutenant General Muhammad 'ali Samantur held this post]

Making his official closing speech, President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre exhorted the members of the new government to execute their duties honestly and to cooperate in managing national affairs. He said that current difficulties can be resolved by united intellect and joint action. The success of the last 17 years was achieved by the joint efforts of the Somali people. He reminded the new government that they should set to work with new dynamism.

SNM Addresses France on Kidnapped Aid Workers

EA302112 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] A Somali National Movement [SNM] cell fighting in the northwestern region on the morning of 24 January, abducted 11 foreigners from Tog Wajaale, 10 of whom are of French nationality and the other from Djibouti. They are well, and in safe hands. All are members of the Doctors Without Borders Organization.

The SNM informs the world that the so-called refugee camps in Somalia are used by the Siad Barre regime for recruiting his armed forces and security service. Land has been usurped from the people of northwestern Somalia and given to the refugees. The assistance given to the refugees is used by the Siad Barre regime to terrorize and harm civilians. Therefore, the SNM has no choice but to consider the refugee camps as legitimate targets of the liberation struggle. Previously, the SNM, in an attempt to warn people, sent letters to foreigners working in these refugee camps and informed them of the liberation struggle in Somalia and the realities of these camps. Some foreigners have even been arrested by the fascist regime of Siad Barre for possessing these SNM warnings.

It is not the intention of the SNM to harm foreigners who have nothing to do with the fascist regime of Siad Barre, which oppresses the Somali people. The SNM is a political organization waging armed struggle for the liberation of the Somali people who are denied their basic human rights. In its 5 and 1/2 years of struggle, the SNM has succeeded in organizing and mobilizing the Somali people, and in reducing the power of the enemy by isolating its nerve centers. This is proved by the imposition of a curfew in the towns of the northwestern region and the severing of important road links with the capital city and the Republic of Djibouti. These road links were cut due to the war operations of the SNM.

The SNM does not believe in denying freedom to anyone, but once the foreigners ignored the warnings of their own free will, the SNM cells fighting inside the country took action to remove them from the settlement. The SNM warns all foreigners inside the country that their security is not guaranteed, especially not by Siad Barre. Many of them have been arrested by the regime on unfounded suspicions. Today, Somalia is a country waging war against its government. For this reason the SNM calls on all governments and international organizations to stop sending aid to the Siad Barre regime, which is usually used to suppress the Somali people. The refugees who stay in these areas are composed of innocent civilians being destroyed by the terrorist campaigns of the regime. They are crowded in their thousands between the Ethiopian and Somali borders. The Somali regime has chosen to keep quiet about these people's problems, so the SNM calls on the international community to assist these needy people.

The political prisoners, whose numbers are increasing daily, include national leaders, religious leaders, intellectuals, businessmen, students and [word indistinct] held in underground jails in Mogadishu, (Labaatanjirow), (Laantabur), Mandera, Alula and Qandala. These people are held in the worst living conditions imaginable: Some are tortured regularly. The SNM requests the governments of the world, especially France, and human rights organizations to take action to see and [word indistinct] the political prisoners in Somalia in an effort to learn, and then to pressurize the regime to release these people.

The SNM cell that abducted these hostages has handed them over to the SNM central administration. The SNM does not believe in bargaining with the lives of innocent people. The SNM therefore calls on France to contact it through its representatives. The SNM will disclose the place where the hostages will be handed over during the negotiations.

CHAD

Continuing Reportage on Fighting With Libya

30 Jan Zouar Bombing

AB301542 Paris AFP in French 1521 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Jan (AFP) — The official Chadian radio has announced that Libyan planes and helicopters bombarded Zouar, southwest of the Tibesti range in the extreme northwestern part of Chad this morning. These bombardments, which the radio described as savage, are being carried out on a near daily basis in this district and its surrounding areas, which the Libyan and Chadian Armies have been fighting over unsuccessfully since mid-December.

On 13 January, the Chadian Army announced it had taken over Zouar and its surrounding areas. However, it is not occupying the village itself, the adjacent palmgrove, or the neighboring airstrip, situated in a valley that is very vulnerable to bombing raids by Libyan warplanes. The last ground battle at Zouar took place last Saturday, 24 January. On Wednesday and Thursday [28 and 29 January], the small town of Fada in the Ennedi Mountains (northeastern Chad) also was bombed by Libyan warplanes. The Chadian Army had reconquered that district on 2 January.

JANA Claims Camp Destroyed

LD301748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bardai, 30 Jan (JANA) — Radio Bardai announced this afternoon that the new legitimate GUNT forces in Chad attacked forces of the lackey Habre in the Fada region. The radio added that forces of national unity destroyed the lackey Habre's command headquarters in Fada and killed the regional commander during the attack. The national unity forces were also able to destroy a large number of military vehicles mounted with MT [expansion unknown] guns and a number of antiaircraft rockets, and to arrest a number of (?soldiers) who were trying to escape.

Government Denies Claim

AB311443 Paris AFP in French 1250 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Jan (AFP) — The Chadian Government formally denied today that forces of the Chadian opposition, armed and supported by Libya, recently attacked the Fada region in northeast Chad.

The official Libyan press agency, (JANA), affirmed yesterday that GUNT forces (Transitional National Union Government) had destroyed, on an unspecified date, the command post of the regular Chadian Army in Fada and killed the regional commander.

Chadian troops on 2 January recaptured Fada, situated in the Ennedi Mountains, which had been occupied since August 1983 by the Libyan Army and their local allies, soliders of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), the last Chadian faction of any importance to remain opposed to the Ndjamena regime (and essentially composed of the new GUNT) since the defection of former President Goukouni Oueddei in October 1986.

Moumine Togoi Hamidi, Chadian secretary of state in charge of information and orientation, formally denied today that there was any attack from the so-called GUNT against Fada, affirming that the Chadian National Armed Forces are still holding on to Fada.

He emphasized that it is purely Libyan propaganda aimed at making people believe the Libyan-Chadian war is a conflict between Chadians themseleves.

31 Jan Zouar Bombing

AB311530 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 31 Jan (AFP) — Libyan planes and helicopters this morning bombed Zouar, the western gate of the Tibesti Mountains in northwestern Chad, the Chadian Government announced.

Moumine Togoi Hamidi, secretary of state in charge of information and orientation, described the bombing as savage and uninterrupted, but did not specify whether there were any casualties. He pointed out that the planes were MiG's, but did not state the number of planes involved in the operation or the number of raids conducted.

No independent sources were available this afternoon to confirm the bombings. However, the Libyan Air Force has been engaging in such raids almost daily either against Zouar or against Fada, in the Ennedi Mountains (northeastern Chad). Their intensity and effectiveness are always difficult to assess from Ndjamena, the capital, situated some 1,000 km by air from the fighting. [passage omitted]

ICO Summit Termed 'Success' for Government Policy

AB012038 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] President of the Republic El Hadj Hissein Habre has returned to Ndjamena from Kuwait. The president represented Chad at the Fifth ICO Summit, which took place in Kuwait from 26 through 29 January. After this important summit, the president paid a friendly working visit to Iraq [words indistinct]. Upon his return to Ndjamena yesterday, the president spoke to the press and said the Kuwait summit was a success for our country [words indistinct]. The ICO has seen the concern and the danger that the Chadian-Libyan conflict has generated. It is serious and dangerous because this conflict endangers peace and security in the entire region. Apart from the resolution adopted by the summit asking Chad and Libya to resolve their border dispute peacefully, the secretary general of the conference was mandated by the summit to follow up with the OAU on the development of the situation between Chad and Libya.

So, this is another success for Chad [words indistinct] which has always worked for a peaceful solution to the conflict with Libya. On the other hand, Libya has remained completely intransigent. The Tripoli regime, despite all evidence, continues to deny it has troops in Chad while hundreds of soldiers of the Libyan regular army are currently being held by the FANT. Violent fighting has taken place on Chadian soil, during which Libya has dispatched its expeditionary troops. Hundreds of Libyan troops have been killed and a great deal of military equipment has been destroyed or recovered by the FANT. Independent observers have confirmed, for example, the woeful defeat of the Libyan troops at Fada when they were repulsed by the counteroffensive of the fearless FANT freedom fighters. Despite all this, Tripoli denies it has troops in Chad. This diplomatic victory by Chad in Kuwait will be written in the annals of our country's history and it should be regarded as a credit to the diplomacy of the president who has never worked for war. Chad has been forced to make war. No leader worth his name can sit and watch his country being dominated by another. President Hissein Habre has demonstrated his nationalism and that he is doing everything to ensure that Chadians are not dominated the way Libyan expansionists like Al-Qadhdhafi dream. It was his duty to tell (?the truth) to his peers during the Fifth ICO summit.

ZAIRE

Mobutu, PRC Military Mission Head Discuss Ties

AB241745 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1506 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Kisangani, 24 Jan (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, continuing his visit to Haut-Zaire, on Saturday in Kisangani received in audience aboard the MS Kamanyola [presidential yacht], General Sung-Ruan [name as received], general representative of the Chinese military mission in Zaire.

After the audience, Gen Sung-Ruan said he was pleased to have been received on the eve of the Feast of Spring, a traditional Chinese festival, by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to whom he conveyed the greetings of all Chinese military technical assistants working in Zaire.

Gen Sung emphasized that their discussions centered on Sino-Zairian military cooperation, which he described as very positive, considering the results obtained. The latest proof of this positive cooperation, he said, is the donation of 8,000 uniforms to the 41st Elite Commando Brigade in Kisangani, the ceremony of which took place at the Lieutenant Colonel Lukusa Camp.

The Chinese military expert said he was pleasantly surprised to notice that Marshal Mobutu keenly follows the great work the Chinese soldiers are performing, the culmination of which remains the training of the 41st Elite Commando Brigade. In this regard, the Chinese general pointed out that the presdient expressed the wish to see the Chinese military technical assistance team train another brigade.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Opens People's Assembly 30 Jan

MB301513 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] A total of 256 deputies and 25 alternate members held the constituent session of the People's Assembly second legislature in Luanda this morning. The session, which was presided over by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, began with the election of the Commission of Mandates of the state power supreme organ whose coordinator will be Comrade Julio Mateus Paulo Dino Matross. Another four members are also members of this commission of mandates.

Comrade Juliao Mateus Paulo then presented the report of the election commission which conducted the process of renewal of mandates. The report noted a total of 289 deputies and 29 alternate members were elected to this legislature. The coordinator of the People's Assembly Commission of Mandates also disclosed the social class of the deputies, as well as the number of deputies comprising the state power supreme organ per constituency.

Also during this morning's session, the deputies pledged to respect and defend the Constitution, and all the laws in force in Angola, as well as to fight to consolidate national unity and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. During their pledge, the deputies also promised to honor the confidence the Angolan people have placed in them.

This morning, the deputies also approved a change in Article 53 of the Constitution aimed at broadening the composition of the People's Assembly Standing Commission. Thus, the People's Assembly Standing Commission will now comprise the president of the Republic, deputies, members of the Political Bureau, as well as a number of deputies elected by it under the Central Committee's proposal. The Standing Commission of the state power supreme organ will henceforth be comprised of 30 deputies. Also elected were members of 13 working commissions of the People's Assemblies and their respective coordinators. At the end of the constituent session of the People's Assembly, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made the following speech:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Comrade deputies, invited guests, your excellencies member of the diplomatic corps: Following the swearing-in of this Assembly's distinguished deputies, the People's Assembly is now formally established. I am here to speak about our work, future, as well as our party leadership concerns with regard to the consolidation of the people's power organs, particularly the need to organize the people's power executive organs.

Comrade deputies, invited guests, with this session of the People's Assembly in 1987, we are beginning the second legislative period in the People's Republic of Angola. After the successful conclusion of the process for the renewal of mandates of the people's power organs, it is now our duty to carry on our mandate and be worthy of the confidence that the people have placed in us. It is important that each of us should actively and consciously participate in the realization of our tasks as deputies. We should not limit our work to only being present at Assembly sessions or to formal activities of audiences and contacts with the citizens of our constituency. It is our wish that during this current legislature the deputy should be the most active individual who is capable of contributing in a practical and concrete manner toward the solution of our society's problems. By depositing their political confidence in the deputies of this august assembly, the workers, peasants, and other citizens have also deposited their hope in our ability to gradually and firmly solve the principal economic and social problems facing our nation. This is what they greatly expect of our future work.

So as to be more successful than during the last period, we must increasingly demand accountability in both the implementation of our individual and collective working programs, and the followup and control of activities of the state executive organs responsible for the practical application of the party and Assembly's guidelines. We should also adopt new methods and styles of work that would not be jeopardized by excessive bureaucratism or the spirit of laissez faire. There is a need to activate the initiative and courage of our workers so that they may enthusiastically take part in national reconstruction and take note of those who consciously or unconsciously delay or risk our country's development. In our action, we must ensure the existence of collective working methods based on the participation of all interested people and utilization of valid intiatives of all state, mixed, and private institutions that would like to contribute toward the building of a more just, peaceful, and prosperous Angolan society, without obviously weakening our responsibilities.

Thus, it is fundamental that each one of us should organize himself, program his activities in the respective area of action, and clearly understand his work to attune it to that being carried out by other people.

Following the promulgation of the new electoral law, the deputies' mandate has been extended to 5 years. It is a sufficiently long period which will allow us to work, program, as well as improve our abilities. Let us mobilize ourselves so that the final result of our activities in the current legislature will be better than in the last.

The year 1987 was devoted by our party to the consolidation of the people's power. When we think of the people's power consolidation and bear in mind our concrete situation, two issues of extreme importance come to mind. The first deals with the creation of objective and subjective conditions to implant people's power organs at the provincial level. In this context, studies are being carried out to establish municipal organs as a pilot experiment. The second issue deals with the urgent need to speed up the organization of state executive power from top to bottom and establish a clear management system that will link up all organs in an objective manner, and define not only material and technical assistance to the established organs but also the available instruments and institutions so as to ensure effective state control as established by law. This is undoubtedly an issue that should be taken into consideration, particularly at the grass-roots level. The instruments for the exercise of executive power and state authority are not yet well defined in both urban or rural areas —

be it at the level of village, hamlet, or ward. What is certain is that we should advance carefully and slowly in the implantation of legislative power structures, speed the organization of local executive power at all levels, and adopt practical ways to exercise judicial power. We must carry out our work with speed and efficiency because the state executive apparatus is a fundamental instrument in implementing the party policy at all levels. We should particularly center our organization efforts in rural areas and around major urban areas. It is in the countryside where we have to exert the most effort for our economic rehabilitation. It is mainly with increase in agricultural and livestock production by our peasants, associations, cooperatives, and agricultural enterprises that we intend to solve the problem of the shortage of consumer goods, to supply raw materials to our industries, as well as to diversify and increase the volume of our exports. Evidently, in the current political and military situation facing our country, this organization and coordination effort, to carry out concrete actions of local and national development, would only be successful if it is practical and if we improve the application of the principle of defense and production.

Our enemies will never cease to scheme and carry out their plans to destroy our projects. The areas where we are going to carry out our principal programs must be conveniently defended and protected from enemy action by the local population through its incorporation into territorial troops and FAPLA forces. The successes we have achieved in the Provinces of Cuanza Sul, Benguela, and Huila show the correctness of the strategic guidelines drawn up by the MPLA-Labor Party's second congress for eliminating UNITA puppets, relaunching economic and social activity in the countryside, and consolidating our democratic and popular revolution.

Comrade deputies, invited guests, during the first session of the second legislature, we shall examine two fundamental instruments of the management of our country's economic and social activity. They are the national plan and the state general budget for the current year — instruments through which our government tries to realize the guidelines of the MPLA-Labor Party.

As you must have already noted, the national plan continues to be deeply marked by the allocation of resources to the war effort and the significant reduction in our foreign exchange earnings as a result of the fall in oil prices. This fall in oil prices, which worsened last year, essentially resulted in a low level of satisfaction of our people's needs vis-a-vis commodities. It also resulted in a reduced supply of raw materials to our industries and reduced capacity for the maintenance and replacement of equipment in the production sector in general. Despite the slight rise in oil prices, the situation is far from normal. The guidelines drawn up by our party leadership in March 1986 to confront the current situation are still valid. The structures created by our government to activate our economy during this crisis period must be maintained and strengthened.

Taking the fluctuation in oil prices into account, the oil trade system must be improved so that we always have the best selling price and can speedily obtain revenue from sales, as well as control the exact quantities of exported oil. The difficult situation we experienced in 1986 will continue this year. Thus, a series of measures have been adopted to contain and rigorously control unplanned spending at all levels, as well as to regularly gauge its level to enable the introduction of corrective measures and a satisfactory implementation of the desired objectives and goals. It is only with this kind of discipline and a consistent implementation of a policy of austerity by us all that we shall be able to provide food supply and its distribution to the people at the level that the present conditions allow. Only in this way shall we be able to gradually activate a number of production units to fundamentally ensure the necessary assistance to the war effort, and only in this way shall we be able to carry out the program of production and import of goods for marketing in the countryside and implement the drawn up agrarian policy. An important aspect of this policy of austerity should be the control of national production and distribution of imported goods to eliminate all sources that feed the black market, study economic, financial, and trade measures to control black market, and fight galloping inflation.

Our investment policy will not be suspended. It will only be oriented in such a way that foreign investment would not imply our country's greater indebtedness in the medium- and long-term. Within the framework of the existing law, foreign investment will be allowed in the field of production of easily exportable goods where debt payment would essentially be obtained from their revenue, including the subsequent repatriation of dividends. In addition, debt servicing will be carried out in accordance with our current ability and with the aim of always maintaining our external credibility.

In the field of diversification of exports, everything must be done to improve provisions connected with black granite, quartz, and timber. The diamond production must cover its costs, finance itself, and provide increasing revenue for the state general budget. Investment in all sectors that generate foreign exchange is of paramount importance to allow them to increase their foreign exchange earnings in the short-term. Despite the existing adverse conditions it would be possible with discipline and (?self control) to successfully carry out the party guidelines and to overcome the situation of crisis affecting us.

What is necessary is that there should be understanding, that we accept the fact that economic and financial crisis that we are experiencing is a problem affecting everyone. It is not a problem of a hundred officials; it is a national problem. It must be confronted by us all and solved with active participation of each one of us in our working post. The fate bestowed by imperialism on the overwhelming majority of peoples of the so-called Third World is one of sacrifice and struggle for the well-being and liberty of future generations. Let us accept the fact that the current generation is being sacrificed by history. Let us not give up our responsibility to create a free and prosperous country in the future. The internal political situation is worsened by international and regional acts carried out by imperialism in its persistent policy of destabilization and aggression against countries and peoples who aspire peace, liberty, and social progress. Thus, regional conflicts in the world continue to be created and nourished, and there is a heightened and dangerous increase in interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Threat and use of force against weaker countries, although condemned by international law, is being increasingly used today. The international community has not yet found adequate

measures to put and end to continued armed aggression by imperialist powers against other states. It is within the framework of this turbulent international situation that our country is also a victim of Pretoria's hegemonic and warlike policy, assisted by the most conservative circles in the United States.

It is because of this and apartheid's increasing isolation and condemnation due to the heroic struggle waged by the heroic peoples of South Africa and Namibia led by their vanguards, the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO, respectively, that the South African racists continue to attack and violate the territorial integrity of the Frontline States. The racists have invaded and occupied important portions of our territory, assisted by 3 battalions, 32 vehicles, 4 bomber planes, and 12 helicopters.

With this action, the South Africans are once again trying to boost the morale of UNITA puppets and save them from defeat by forming FAPLA forces to fight on two fronts. At the same time, we witness an increase of interference in our internal affairs by the current U.S. Administration which, despite condemnation and opposition by African countries and the international community in general, continues to render assistance to Angolan puppets in an open alliance with racist South Africans — declared enemies of the African people.

That is why, as we continue to intensify our fight against the puppets, we must also strengthen and broaden our fight on the diplomatic front. It has become increasingly important that we should take to different international forums the correct and true information on what is taking place in southern Africa, particularly in our country, so as to enlighten all those who are deceived and intoxicated by reaction and the campaign of disinformation carried out by some Western media.

At the parliamentary level, we should, during the current legislature, conveniently utilize the possibilities at our disposal as a member of the international parliamentary organization to continue to unmask the Machiavellian plans of our internal and external enemies by propagating our principled policy of peace in southern Africa.

Comrade deputies, I would like to conclude my speech by congratulating all the comrades elected to lead the internal organs of this august assembly. I wish them good work and success in their activities. It is also my hope that all the deputies present here, particularly those who have been elected for the first time, will fully carry out the wishes of their constituents by firmly, zealously, and devotedly fulfilling their mandate. I declare the proceedings of this session formally closed. We shall continue tomorrow with the first session of the People's Assembly second legislature.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain. [applause][end recording]

UNITA Denies Knowledge of Zaire Arms Link

MB011644 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The rebels fighting the Angolan Government have denied knowledge of Zaire's alleged role in shipping American arms to UNITA. A rebel spokesman in Lisbon says he is aware of the rumors involving Zaire, but refuses to make any other comment. The denial follows a report in *The New York Times* claiming the Central Intelligence Agency is using an abandoned air base in Zaire to airlift arms to UNITA. The Kinshasa government has repeatedly denied allegations of its involvement, claiming it continues to honor a nonagrression pact signed with Luanda.

MOZAMBIQUE

Central Bank Announces Currency Devaluation

MB311317 [Editorial Report] Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 30 January carries Communique No 1/87 issued by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique. The communique says: "In the field of duties assigned to the Bank of Mozambique as the orienting and disciplinary organ of banking activity, and in the context of national economic and financial policy, it is its duty to ensure the internal and external stability of the curency. Under these terms, noting the need to proceed with adjustments with the metical exchange rate to various convertible currencies, the Bank of Mozambique, together with the higher guidance of the Council of Ministers, and under the terms of Article 36 of its organic law approved by Decree No 2 of 16 May 1975, stipulates and publishes the following:

"1. In agreement with the exchange-rate bulletin attached to this communique, the exchange rate of the metical in relation to the various convertible currencies is altered, taking effect on 31 January 1987.

"2. The value of the metical in relation to the various convertible currencies will be established through the regular exchange rate bulletin issued by the Bank of Mozambique. Maputo 30 January 1987."

The announcer then reads out the exchange rate bulletin attached to the communique. Among the rates quoted are the following:

Currency	Metical Buying Rate	Metical Selling Rate
RSA rand	97.66	99.6132
DM	110.6195	112.8619
$	200.00	204.00
FR	33.195	33.8589
Pound sterling	305.6	311.712
Yen	1.3098	(1.336)

SOUTH AFRICA

Address by P.W. Botha at Opening of Parliament

MB301042 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0900 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Address by South African State President P.W. Botha at the opening of parliament in Cape Town — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable members of parliament: With the opening of this session of parliament, South Africa finds itself facing challenges and decisions. It is a year in which sides will have to be chosen. [changes to English] South Africa's relations with the rest of the world are going through a testing phase. This is not of recent origin. We are witnessing an accumulation of historical forces and events today that have been gaining momentum especially since the end of the Second World War. This was starkly evident already long before the NP came to power. Even the internationally acclaimed United Party prime minister of South Africa, General Jan Smuts, had cause to complain bitterly about the prejudice, abuse, and dishonesty South Africa had to endure at the hands of cynical and sanctimonoius antagonists abroad. That was in 1946. Since then there has been an intensification of this campaign of collusion and hypocrisy to create distored perceptions.

In 1986, our international position was characterized increasingly by intensified pressures and punitive actions against our country. Undisguised attempts at interference in our domestic affairs reached unprecedented proportions. The sad reflections on the conscience of a troubled world is most disturbing and ironical, especially since it came about while we were proceeding apace with our program of reform and renewal and have made significant progress in removing discrimination. This unfortunate state of affairs should prove beyond doubt that the campaign against us has very little to do with peace, freedom, and reform. No foreign nation, nor the United Nations, nor any other international organization has the slightest right whatsoever to meddle in the domestic affairs of South Africa. It is a principle of international law and conduct that no self-respecting, sovereign country should be subservient to any other. I am sure that all responsible South Africans are united in claiming this legitimate right for ourselves and in rejecting unwarranted foreign interference and prescription.

While noting this regrettable trend of international interference, and regardless of the motives behind it, we shall have to reconsider both the content and direction of our foreign relations. Ultimately, it is not to our advantage to become isolated from the international community. Therefore, the government will continue to conduct the Republic's foreign relations in accordance with our own national interests and those of our region. The Republic is part of Africa in more than the purely geographical sense. We recognize the interdependence of the countries and peoples of our subcontinent. Consequently, we shall continue to cooperate with them in the development of the whole region.

At the same time, the government will not permit the people of South Africa to be threatened by those committed to violence and insurrection. Such elements are able to survive only if they receive support from abroad, and are granted sanctuary and right of passage by countries in our region. The South African security forces will leave no stone unturned in their endeavors to defend our country and its people. Every nation has a right to defend itself. We claim the same right. However, in conditions of conflict, there is no hope of overcoming the difficulties we all face in developing our country. Clearly, the leaders of all the countries of southern Africa need to come together. Let us put aside our differences in the interest of our peoples and their well-being. Let us devote our time and energy to ensure the stability, security, and the progress of our region as a whole. It is a duty we dare not shirk.

[Changes to Afrikaans] The continuing unrest and violence in some of our black residential areas remained the cause of unnecessary suffering and loss of life in 1986. Every drop of blood shed in political violence is a source of deep regret to us. Although the internal security situation improved, at first, by the middle of the year 1986 it had begun to take on serious proportions. For that reason, the government was compelled to declare a countrywide state of emergency. The correctness of our actions has been shown by a decrease in unrest incidents since then. However, because of the continuation of the revolutionary climate, it is necessary to retain these emergency measure. On both sides of the political spectrum there are people who have a simplistic view of the causes of the unrest and the handling of them. On the one hand, there are those who say the government and it policy are the causes of the violence. On the other side, there are those who see violence as the work of isolated instigators.

In the ANC documents the government recently obtained, it is clear beyond any doubt that the ANC-Communist Party alliance is attempting to turn the black communities in South Africa not only against each other, but also against the white. It is clear that the ANC-Communist alliance is encouraging race violence, even if it leads to large-scale bloodshed. This terrorist cruelity has to be opposed. The belief that revolution can be achieved through violent revolution is nothing but a dangerous and totally naive dream. Those who are trying to break down the existing order have not yet given an answer as to what better dispensation they can offer South Africa. It is impossible to bring about the ideal society overnight, especially in a society as complicated as the one in South Africa. No one should be misled by the nice words the ANC-Communist Party alliance has been using recently in trying to achieve acceptance at home and abroad. Dialogue with the ANC can only take place if they break their links with and subservience to the Communist Party, reject violence, and take their place as peaceful citizens inside the country to participate in constitutional processes. I am convinced that the vast majority of South Africans of all groups are basically peace-loving people, with a sense of justice. At the same time I have to warn those who have committed themselves irrevocably to the violent overthrow of the state and the disruption of society that the government will not hesitate even for a moment to take drastic action against them. The government would like to lift the state of emergency, but its basic responsibility to maintain law and order will be undertaken with determination at all times.

[Changes to English] Although the South African economy faced new challenges in 1986 there were also several encouraging developments. While the moderate economic recovery which

began in the middle of 1985 was interrupted in the first quarter of 1986, it resumed in the last three quarters of the year. The revival of domestic expenditure by the private sector was indicative of returning business and consumer confidence. Supported by appropriate monetary and fiscal policy and sustained export efforts, large surpluses on the current account of the balance of payments were achieved and maintained. Consequently, the private and public sectors could continue to substantially reduced their foreign commitments. An estimated 9,000 million rand was utilized in settlement of trade and bank credits, repayment of an IMF loan, and other foreign liabilities. This is indeed a remarkable achievement, especially since our economy is going through a period of drastic adjustment caused by various internal and external circumstances, among which the debt standstill. This achievement is even more remarkable when measured against comparable countries. South Africa's gold and foreign reserves increased from April 1986 onwards, while the rand showed greater stability. The rand appreciated gradually against the American dollar, and in the recent past, also against other major currencies.

[Changes to Afrikaans] The good rains which fell recently have substantially improved the crop prospects for many farmers in the summer rainfall areas. Indeed, the rains brought widespread relief from one of the worst droughts in our country's history and we hope that circumstances will improve in those parts of the country where the drought still exists. As in the past, the government is continually involved in large-scale assistance to agriculture. At present the government is giving urgent attention to a report on the revitalization of agriculture, presented by the Economic Advisory Council of the state president. Naturally, the government has particular sympathy for the circumstances of the worker at this time of widespread unemployment, and a special job creation and training program has been instituted for this reason. Toward this end, the government has allocated 450 million rands in the present financial year. By the end of September 1986, a quarter of a million unemployed had already been placed in jobs through the job creation program while plans call for more than a half million unemployed to have been given training by 31 March of this year. A White Paper containing the government's views on the recommendations in the joint report of the Human Sciences Research Council and the National Education Council regarding the training of artisans and technicians will be presented soon.

Infalation remains a serious problem. Several factors, including the stabilizing of the rand, ought to contribute toward a decline in the inflation rate. That in itself will, however, not solve the problem. What also is needed is greater competition, higher productivity, and restraint where wage and price increases are concerned. In this regard, I trust we will above party political interests because this is a matter of serious concern for every citizen of this country.

Due to the moderate upturn in the economy a positive real growth rate is anticipated. As for the long-term economic policy, including privatization and deregulation, the government will seriously consider the broad principles as set out in the economic council's framework for long-term economic strategy.

In the social field, problems and development action will continue to enjoy priority. Good progress has already been made. During the present financial year, for instance, the government allocated 1 billion rands for housing and community facilities for all population groups. This is by far the largest amount ever set aside in a single year for this purpose. Nevertheless, it is necessary that the private sector become more involved in the provision of low-cost housing. For this reason, a housing trust financed jointly by the state and private sector was announced last November. The government made an additional amount of 400 million rands available for this.

Orderly urbanization, as part of a comprehensive development strategy, is one of the most important issues receiving the state's attention. The government's policy was clearly defined in the White Paper on urbanization which was accepted last year, and since then influx control has been abolished. Important developments have taken place in the field of education in the past year. A total amount of 6 billion rands was budgeted in the present financial year for education for all communities. Against the background of the government's commitment to equal education opportunities for all, it is to be regretted that education, particularly in black communities, is being misused for political purposes. Effective, meaningful education can only take place if politics is removed form it and parents live up positively to their rightful involvement in the education of their children.

Together with the continuing development in the economic and social fields, constitutional reform will continue to enjoy high priority. It is regrettable that the false impression is often created that little progress is being made with constitutional development. This is not only unfair, but is being done without proper reference to objective criteria. In addition, it indicates a short-sighted expediency which certainly does not serve South Africa's best interests. The foundation of democratic government has without any doubt been broadened remarkably since colonialism disappeared in South Africa. This is confirmed by the degree to which the colored, Asian, and black communities already enjoy participation in selected structures at various levels. It also is evidenced by the existence of a great variety of political parties in the different population groups. The new constitutional dispensation was a great step forward in this process. It is the government's declared intention that the further broadening of our democratic foundation will be continued with determination.

The constitutional position of our various black communities in particular has in the past enjoyed, and in the future will continue to enjoy, special attention. I have on several occasions spelled out the government's framework for further constitutional development. I would like to underline this again briefly. The government believes that any constitutional system for our multicultural society will have to comply at all levels with the demands for the protection and self-determination of minority groups, power sharing between the different groups with regard to common affairs, and the prevention of domination by one group over another.

When I refer to the protection of minority groups, I also have in mind black minority groups, with their own languages, ways of life, and traditions. The demand is often made here and abroad that South Africa must accept a so-called one-man-one-vote,

nonracial democracy [preceeding two words in English]. This demand cannot lead to a fair dispensation in our multicultural society and our circumstances. Rapid reform in South Africa is being hampered by many factors in international politics, including the misuse of the word and concept of democracy to promote Marxist dictators. Second, elected multiparty democracies are becoming more scarce, because they are being undermined and threatened by sham democracies. Democratic countries are finding it increasingly more difficult to maintain democratic principles and freedoms because these liberties are being flagrantly abused by those in pursuit of revolutionary goals.

South Africa's progress with its constitutional changes and processes is not as slow as that of the countries which now want to prescribe to us. That is the background against which the Republic has to continue the process of constitutional development. We will not allow ourselves to be prescribed to. We shall not do it irresponsibly and hastily. We will seek and find our own solutions here, in our own way, and through our own dedication, intelligence, and experience. It will also have to be the result of consultation and negotiation between concerned groups and parties who truly believe in democracy and reject violence as a political instrument. In order to implement these goals, a wide variety of steps by the government at all levels has been undertaken. At the local government level, the coordinating council for local authorities continues to serve as an instrument through which representatives of all the different groups are given the opportunity to promote their interests. At the regional level, good progress had been made with the arrangements for the implementation of regional service councils. At the provincial level, the new system already gives a say to all population communities. Statutory provision has also been made for the establishment of joint executive bodies between provincial authorities and the self-governing territories.

Consideration is also being given to possible changes to the composition and functions of the President's Council. Every one of these steps represent the broadening of the democratic foundation and/or the broadening and improvement of participation, and confirms the principle of cooperation on common affairs. As regards the participation of all groups at central government level, extensive negotiations have been conducted in the past few years. A bill was published last year which proposed a national council. This proposed council could be the forerunner of a council of state, as has already been envisaged. Such a joint council of state could consist of leaders and representaties of all groups and communities who can participate in the formulation of policy by means of consensus decision on common affairs. The establishment of the council of state, which could enjoy statutory status and recognition, and in which real accountability would be possible, will be further intensively investigated and negotiated.

But such constitutional and political advancement is, however, only a part of the road to a secure and prosperous future. A constitution only reflects the political and social culture of a community and all its associated values, norms, and principles. These features cannot be created by a constitution. [sentence as heard] Constitutional change in the Republic of South Africa will have to be accompanied by other processes to create the circumstances in which reform can flourish. One of the most important preconditions for continued and orderly development is the maintenance of peaceful and stable communities. This presupposes land ownership, property rights, and also the right to community life through which cultural expression, for example by means of educational institutions, may be community oriented as far as possible.

There is another matter to which I would like to briefly refer. That is the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba, which took place at the joint initiative of the government of KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Council. The government's view on the Indaba is determined by the following factors: First, it is the policy of the government that consultation and negotiation on matters of common concern should take place among the various population groups. Second, there is no objection to the establishment of joint executive authorities between the governments of self-governing states and neighboring provincial authorities, for the handling of common affairs, as agreed by them. Authorizing legislation was accepted last year by parliament. Third, consultation and negotiation must take place on the premise that a suitable constitutional dispensation for the republic must meet the requirements, at all levels of government, of protection and self-determination of minority groups, power sharing between the groups on matters of common interest, and the prevention of domination of one group by another. That includes the view that within a multicultural society in South Africa, a system one-man-one-vote must inevitably lead to the domination of one group by another.

Finality on constitutional structures can only be achieved if authorized representatives of all groups and communities who reject violence as a political instrument come together in a national institution which enjoys statutory recognized status and in which real accountability can take place.

Mr Speaker, public accountability can only really take place if political parties are periodically given the opportunity to present their policies and views to the voters. A considerable period has passed since a general election was held for the House of Assembly. A democratic government must from time to time go to the people and provide those who elect it the opportunity for decision. Since the previous election and the referendum, a large number of new voters have been added to our voters roll. They are mostly young people, who have the right to participate in decisions about the future.

Although I have the right, in terms of the Constitution, to dissolve parliament as a whole, I have decided, after consultation with the three minister's councils, to dissolve only the House of Assembly at this stage. The white voters of our country have during the past 40 years given their approval to many steps of renewal and constitutional development. I believe that with regard to our country's security, its economic and constitutional development, they will again decide with great responsibility.

South Africa must stand united against the spirit of revolution being incited against us from abroad. South Africa must stand united against uncalled for and unwarranted interference in our domestic affairs. South Africa must stand united to strengthen its economy through higher productivity, job creation, and shrift, to the advantage of all, and this must be done in a spirit of South Africa first.

South Africa must think and act like a living organism to build a democratic and stable constitutional future through consultation and the elimination of violence. Information with regard to further steps on how to make progress in this will be submitted by me to the voting public. The proclamation for the election will be on Saturday, 7 March. The official nomination of candidates will occur on Wednesday, 31 March. the election will take place on Wednesday, 6 May.

[Changes to English] Mr Speaker, honorable members, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide and sustain you in your labors and deliberations. [changes to Afrikaans) I now declare this fourth session of the eighth parliament of the Republic of South Africa officially open. [applause]

Commentary Reviews Speech

MB020528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The opening of Parliament is an important date on the calendar of a democratic country. It is an occasion for the head of state to report on the state of the nation and to indicate guidelines for the action that the government of the day proposes to take during the parliamentary session concerned.

In opening the last session of parliament before a general election to the House of Assembly is held in May, the state president committed his government to a course of action on several important issues. Perhaps the most important of these concerned constitutional development and national security.

In respect of constitutional development, Mr P.W. Botha made it clear that there had been meaningful reform in the past and that reform was still very much alive. Constitutional reform will in the future enjoy a high priority. In particular, special attention is to be given, as in the past, to the future constitutional position of the various communities. For example, consideration is to be given to changes in the composition of the President's Council and attention will be given as well to the proposed national council, which could be the precursor of a council of state with statutory status and real accountability.

Last Friday, the state president reiterated his government's basic guidelines in pursuing the reform program. There must, at all levels of government, be self-determination and protection of minority groups, power sharing on matters of common interest, and the prevention of domination by any one group. The negotiation process is open to participation by all those committed to peaceful solutions of problems.

But, as the state president pointed out, constitutional development must be accompanied by other processes. And he mentioned, among other things, the need for land ownership and freehold rights to be available to all.

It is also true that constitutional development can only be promoted in a meaningful manner if there is law and order in the country. In this regard, the state president renewed his commitment to stand firm against the revolutionary onslaught from within and terrorist infiltration from neighboring countries.

In other areas, Mr Botha sounded an optimistic note on agriculture and on the economy in general. And he underlined the need for South Africa not to be isolated but to be part of Africa and the wider world. And he called on South Africans to stand together against uncalled for and unwarranted interference in the country's domestic affairs.

On this latter point there is undoubtedly unanimity within South Africa. On other issues, such as constitutional reform, there will be differences of opinion and of policy. In the next 13 weeks, the debate on policy on issues of national importance will be joined and on 6 May the man and woman in the street — the voters — will give their judgement on the issues and policies put before them.

Eglin: Message Aimed at Right

MB301505 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, says it is clear that State President Mr P.W. Botha, in his address at the opening of parliament this morning, had been trying to win the support of the voters to the right of the political spectrum in view of the coming general election. Commenting on President Botha's speech, Mr Eglin said the state president was clearly more concerned with unity within his own party than the future of the country.

President Botha announced this morning that the white voters would go to the polls on 6 May for the first general election under the new constitutional dispensation.

Pik Botha Rejects U.S. Sanctions Pressure

MB310829 Johannesburg Television Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 8

[Text] The position of controversial Innesdal Member of Parliament Albert Nothnagel within the National Party is under review by the Transvaal party leadership. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in reply to a question at a meeting in Ruiterwaacht last night that the NP leadership is currently negotiating with Mr Nothnagel about his standing in the party. The situation arose from remarks Mr Nothnagel made overseas regarding the ANC. In his speech, Mr Botha said the government had committed itself to peaceful reform, but if it was not given the chance it would have to call on the country to fight for the maintenance of norms and standards which had made South Africa what it was. He said the government would not allow sanctions or any other country to force it to capitulate to communism.

[Begin Pik Botha recording in Afrikaans] This government, even though it does not relish the idea of sanctions, even though it faces strong measures from the U.S. and European quarters in an attempt to alter our established institutions, it is our inalienable right as a people to say: Despite all the threats to sabotage our economic sector, we shall not allow the U.S. Congress — Senate

or House of Representatives — to prescribe to us how this land should be governed. [sentence as heard] If the price for that position brings about sanctions then we pay the price. [end recording]

Ambassador to UK Resigns; Elections Speculation
LD301107 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1019 GMT 30 Jan 87

[By Chris Logan, PA staff reporter]

[Text] South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Dr Denis Worrall, has resigned his post - and it is believed he plans to return home to stand in forthcoming elections.

An embassy spokesman said a statement giving Dr Worrall's reasons would be issued later today.

The embassy spokesman said South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr R.F. Botha had accepted his resignation.

According to reports in South Africa, Dr Worrall has become increasingly unhappy with the lack of concrete race reform there.

He would be expected to form part of a white opposition group aimed at uniting opposition to the regime of President Botha and establishing contact with the outlawed African National Congress.

But his resignation brought claims from Labour and the Alliance that he had simply given up the fight to defend South Africa's apartheid government in Britain.

Statement on Resignation
MB311216 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 87 p 10

[Excerpts] London — It was time for bridge-builders within all communities in South Africa to make themselves heard, Dr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, said in a statement from the South African Embassy confirming his resignation.

But he made no comment on whether or not he will run for parliament against the National Party he has long supported.

"The international experience of the past four years has convinced me more than ever South Africa has a great future and I would like to make my contribution to its realisation. In the UK I set myself the task of raising the level of debate on the issues which South Africa poses and which arise in UK-South African relations.

"In particular, I have tried to convey two important points of view: First, that sanctions do not work and, second, answers to South Africa's problems must be worked out in South Africa itself by all of South Africa's people."

He said he had resigned to return home and "re-enter national life."

Dr Worrall, an articulate diplomat, quit after speculation that he was increasingly disenchanted with the Right-wing crackdown by the government. [passage omitted]

Quoting of Tambo's U.S. Statements Permitted
MB291919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 29 SAPA — The leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, has voiced a number of shocking opinions on violence and murder during his current visit to the United States, according to American press reports.

SABC TV News reports that the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, today granted permission to the South African media to publish these quotes.

One of the quotes, appearing in *The New York Times*, quoted Mr Tambo as saying: "When blacks learn that a white has died in the violence that has become a common feature of the South African political situation — that kind of thing comes like a drop of rain after a long drought."

An editorial in *The Wall Street Journal* quoted Mr Tambo where he said: "The killing of white civilians would have the beneficial effect of getting white people used to bleeding." In the *Journal* editorial, which was highly critical of the Shultz-Tambo meeting, the opinion was expressed that it was difficult to see how the State Department could believe that the achievement of a stable post-apartheid society would be aided by lending credence to the idea that the fragmented ANC spoke for South Africa's 20 million blacks.

The New York Post said in an editorial that the conclusion that the ANC represented an acceptable alternative to the white-ruled regime in Pretoria was profoundly misguided. The paper said on the very day that the ANC made an appeal to whites to join it in a massive democratic coalition to end apartheid Mr Tambo called on blacks to intensify terrorist attacks on targets in white-controlled cities and towns.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0543 GMT on 30 January carries the following advisory:

"Brig Mellet from the ministry of law has asked us to circulate the following confidential note:

"'Please note that the minister of law and order has not given carte blanche permission to quote Oliver Tambo. He has given permission to quote freely from three particular newspaper articles which appeared in *The New York Times*, *The New York Post*, and *The Wall Street Journal*.'"

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports

Report on 30 Jan Incidents

MB310908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 31 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 00h01 to 23h59 yesterday:

"Only seven incidents were reported during this period. The damage was R220. No casualties or arrests were reported.

"In Mamelodi (Pretoria) two petrol bombs were thrown at two separate private residents. The owners of both the residents are employees of the OK Bazaar Group. Very little damage was done. No casualties or arrests were reported.

"Other incidents consisted of stone throwing."

"At Umlazi — a black township near Durban — at 00h30 (1987/01/31) unknown people threw two hand grenades at the home of a member of the security forces. One hand grenade fell in front of the house and exploded. The other one exploded in the bedroom. The walls and window were damaged. No casualties or arrests were reported."

Report on 31 Jan Incidents

MB010742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — Herewith follows the Bureau of Information's unrest report for the period midnight Jan 31 to midnight last night:

"Three incidents occurred during this period.

At 14h00 plus minus 200 black youths hijacked a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus in Soweto. They drove the bus into a bottle. [as received] The damage was R55000. No casualties or arrests were reported.

At the Webaters shopping centre in Hammersdale (Pietermaritzburg) where Radio Zulu was busy with a recording, Mr Swanepoel and his three children were attacked by plus minus 100 black people at 12H30.

Mr Swanepoel just arrived at the centre when the group attacked his private vehicle with sticks and threatened to kill them. The damage to his car was R4000. The police dispersed the group. Three black men were arrested.

At 21H13 an unknown group of black people attacked the home of a member of Soweto's city council, Mrs S. Senokoane, in Meadowlands (Soweto). An unknown number of shots were fired with AK-47 machine guns. Three hand grenades were thrown into the house. All of them exploded. The damage was R3000. Six people were injured.

- Constable Cedric Phophe, a municipal policeman (plus minus 25 years)

- Mpho Sekele (8 years)

- S. Sekele (6 years)

- Elizabeth Malakane (16 years)

- Calin Malakane (1 year and 10 months)

- Thame Malakane (5 years)

The resident of the house were all seriously injured by shrapnel. All of them were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

Press Review for 30 Jan

MB300747 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN: PFP Unlikely To Get Afrikaner Support

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 January says in its page 6 editorial: "The PFP remains very much a party of English-speakers, the political voice of English capital. But it must have Afrikaner support if it is not to remain confined to the rich, mainly English-speaking constituences which are its strongholds." The PFP hopes that Randburg MP Wynand Malan, who is standing as an independent in the forthcoming elections, will "be able to lead the New Nats out of the NP, in which case all sorts of possibilities, even a new party, could emerge. The PFP will be defeated in this attempt because it is a party soft on law and order, a party that talks to the ANC and seeks its unbanning, a party whose policy will inevitably result in Black Majority rule. Such a party will never win the support of any significant slice of Afrkanerdom."

THE STAR on SADF Clashes With FAPLA

"Little good can flow from the serious clash in Angola between South African security forces and SWAPO and Angolan FAPLA forces," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 January. "SWAPO insurgency plans may have been disrupted, but the advantage South African forces sought with this strike against SWAPO will have been more than undone by the clash with FAPLA." "Pretoria has issued repeated warnings to Angolan forces not to shelter and protect SWAPO, but the net effect of the latest clashes is further militarisation of an already turbulent international flashpoint. The long-term disadvantages of strikes of this nature, militarily successful though they may be, ought to discourage Pretoria from such rash action. The Government should long since have learnt to balance, like any responsible nation, its security advice against its political needs."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"While some sanctions advocates are congratulating themselves on the success of the campaign so far, the naive belief that

sanctions are a quick and painless way to bring about political change is increasingly coming under critical scrutiny," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 January. "The costs to the sanctioners have to be measured against the results of sanctions, the ostensible objective of which is to hasten the end of apartheid. But, as the special commission of Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has noted disappointedly, the opposite has occurred. A process of halting change that had begun has now been stopped. It would be ingenuous to expect this reassessment to reverse the sanctions tide. Private disinvestment is likely to continue, if only because of the new ingredient of terrorism in the sanctions armoury. But at government level the bandwagon may slow down, or even come to a temporary halt. If so, very different strategies than a return to the laager will be required of both our political leaders and our businessmen."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Contraction

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 28 January says that to attain the highest living standards for all its citizens the state should allow "the private enterprise system, capitalism, to work its competitive energies at maximum efficiency largely unimpaired by state interference." However, "the government's lip service to capitalist concepts has left an impression that our heavily bureaucratic, state-controlled economy is modelled along free enterprise lines. Recent studies indicate that the South African economy has been contracting for more than a decade. People on average have grown poorer. Growing government expenditure, in real terms, has been financed by an increasingly heavy burden on taxpayers. Prospects for improvement do not look good as long as political slogans, scare tactics and misrepresentation are placed in the way of genuine striving for free enterprise."

SOWETAN: Evictions Renewed in Townships

"The evictions for rent have started once again in the Vaal Triangle townships, jut as we had anticipated," says the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 January. "The trouble is with the various councils. Instead of addressing themselves creatively to a problem that is so very complex they have attempted half-hearted measures to relate to residents. There have been pamphlets distributed and vague threats about evictions made. The evictions themselves are the most drastic step imaginable by the councils to get their money back."

DIE TRANSVALER Critical of PFP Stand on Mixed Cinemas

A page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 28 January comments on "pressure groups who want to open closed cinemas by means of a sort of ultimatum. The method of the PFP members in the town council requesting that cinemas be opened to all races, which would prevent the owners of the establishments from having to close down, appears to be politically motivated." The paper says "whether Pretorians want closed or open cinemas is a prerogative which is linked to civil responsibility. If such a large number of residents are against the spirit of reform, it points a finger at the politicians. Sensible and convincing leadership eventually produces better results than subjection and coercion."

BEELD on Botha-Hendrickse Reconciliation

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 29 January says: "Another bit of opposition and PFP press mischief making has been exposed to public contempt by the decision of the Labor Party to wholeheartedly support its leader Allan Hendrickse in the swim episode. The intention was clear: To present Hendrickse's 'apology' in such a distorted way so that his own people reject him and the tricameral parliament crumbles." "Moderates must now realize that the new political dispensation can and will succeed because peace demands it. With every successful test it becomes stronger. General Magnus Malan [Minister of Defense] said last week that what happened between President P.W. Botha and Hendrickse is an example of the road to reconciliation. We hope more white politicians will say this out loud."

31 Jan Press Review

MB310630 [Editorial Report]]

CITIZEN Welcomes Reaction to Shultz-Tambo Meeting

"Taking the more favourable aspect (for South Africa) of the Shultz-Tambo meeting, the African National Congress lost a great deal of face," says Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 30 January in a page 6 editorial. "The Americans have now had their attention drawn graphically to the necklacings and other barbarities performed on the instructions, or with the blessings, of the ANC, and to the fact that the ANC is riddled with Communists." "The tragedy is that the U.S. intends to continue its talks with Mr Tambo, although at an ambassadorial level. We hope the publicity... will result in even greater pressure on the U.S. to abandon such contacts with the ANC. For if they continue, the U.S. will eventually have to give the same credibility to other terrorist organisations...."

STAR: Government Abusing Power

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 January, in a page 1 editorial, comments on new press regulations which "turn the Police Commissioner into a sort of chief censor." "The free press has never been an enemy of the State, but the Government's wild conduct over the past weeks in restricting the media is unprecedented." "...this Government's attempt to prevent discussion of normal democratic issues are dangerous; and the way it was done should shame South Africa." "You cannot gag some politcial groups whom you find disagreeable, and pretend you are engaging in open debate. You cannot issue exemptions to draconian emergency laws, and pretend that you are able to conduct a normal election. You cannot issue orders, suppressing the publication of all kinds of information, and pretend that this is in the interests of understanding." "The trouble is that though the real power struggle in this country has hardly begun, the Government is abandoning the principles and values for which successive generations of South Africans have trekked, rebelled, and sacrificed their lives."

Building on ANC Dialogue

"Now that the ice has been broken between the U.S. Secretary of State and the ANC, we hope the dialogue will continue fruitfully," says a page 10 editorial. "It was a useful start. It was inevitable that the meeting should take place...." "All recognise

that the 75-year-old body is an important voice of the country's black majority, although by no means the only one. A new future simply cannot be designed without its participation. The sooner it is involved in a dialogue with other South Africans the better." "Another of Washington's aims is to dissuade the ANC from violence...." "It was right that Mr Shultz should have voiced strong concern over the ANC's use of violence and over Soviet influence in the body." *The Star* is encouraged that Shultz "urged the ANC to spell out its political aims with more specificity...." "The sooner such knowledge is freely available to South Africans... the better it will be."

Propaganda Versus Facts

Commenting on Foreign Minister Pik Botha's remarks regarding propaganda surrounding the visit of ANC President Oliver Tambo to the U.S., a second editorial on the same page notes: "Curious how this illuminating flash of wisdom on the difference between propaganda and honest reporting has failed to reach the shores of Mr Botha's own country." "Furthermore, South Africa retains its commitment to propaganda as a more potent force than facts. The Bureau for Information continues to filter the news, disseminating only what it — and its masters — think people should know." "We look forward to Mr Botha conveying his views on the advantages of being properly informed to the Cabinet at its next meeting."

P.W. Botha Lacks Statesmanship

"What is President Botha going to say when he opens Parliament?" "I don't think one should expect too much statesmanlike level-headedness; not after the manner in which this government has traumatised the country over the last year," opines Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert in the "My View" column on the same page of *The Star*. What will Botha offer as the main reasons for supporting the NP in forthcoming elections? "I think he will juxtapose chaos and stability and present himself as the pillar of the one and everyone opposing him, wittingly or unwittingly, epitomising the other." "So the buzz words in this election to reinforce the juxtaposition of stability and chaos will be: moderate-radical, reform-revolution, security-terror, orderliness-disruption, peace-violence." "This election is necessary to give the President a mandate to do a deal with blacks on the future of the coutnry. Now that all the radical, revolutionary, disruptive and violent blacks' have been jailed, detained or banned, the Government seeks a mandate from responsible whites' to do a deal with responsible blacks' and to tell the outside world' to mind its own business. Any party, organisation or individual that is ambiguous, or questioning on the positive and negative entities identified in the president's speech will find themselves defined into the camp of chaos in this election."

BUSINESS DAY Views Election Prospects

"The session of Parliament that opens today is overshadowed by the State President's announcement of an Assembly election in the coming months," notes Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 January in a page 6 editorial. "...the National Party is running against the Americans and the African National Congress...." "If it were not so patently absurd to think that the Nationalists might be defeated, one might attribute the shrillness of this precampaign to a touch of desperation in the party's ranks." "This assumption of divine right may, in fact, explain the tinge of desperation in the Nationalist mood, and it is worrying." "The temptation to buy votes from the civil service is alarmingly clear. So is the temptation to pump up short-term economic activity at long-term cost, or to trample political sensibilities of black people, or to make a show of security crackdowns at the cost of our remaining civil liberties, or to use the Army for electoral shows." The PFP's "quiet constituency-building may be less glamorous than suicidal stands on the ramparts of principle. But if the revolution doesn't come soon, we shall need an expanded Opposition, if only to deny prestige to the CP."

CAPE TIMES: Suppression of Mental Health Reports

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 29 January, in a page 8 editorial, reveals, that "the police, using power given them in the emergency regulations, have refused the *Cape Times* permission to publish details of scientific papers delivered at a congress on mental health in the city. The suppressed material deals with the psychological effects of political violence and detention." "More and more, it seems, the South African state is acquiring the nasty characteristics of a repressive authoritarian regime." "The minister of national health and population development has declined to comment on the suppression of the report. But Dr van Niekerk will be aware of the impression that actions like this create in the scientific community abroad. He opened the congress himself."

Multiracial Navy Group Disbanded

In a second editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* remarks: "We reported this week that a happy, multiracial group of South African Women Attested for Naval Service...had been split up and must go their separate racial ways. The official explanation was that the Navy had become aware of the 'youth and vulnerability of the group.'" "We suspect that the real reason for this appalling official behaviour was the looming general election, and the sensitivity of the Botha government to right-wing propaganda against race mixing." "The incident suggests that the government's right-ward march, as it abandons reform, is reaching new heights of lunacy. How it expects to garner opposition votes with steps like this defies explanation."

SOWETAN on Mokoena Award

In its page eight editorial, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English for 30 January reacts to the Decoration for Meritorious Service presented to Bishop Isaac Mokoena by President Botha. Bishop Mokoena was the only black among the 57 recipients of the award. "The most incisive reaction to" this award "came from the deputy president of AZAPO, Mr Lybon Mabaso, who said: 'If a regime which continues to hold thousands of people in prison and oppression and exploits the majority, goes out of its way to give a black person that type of decoration, what does it say of that person?'" The editorial then points out that Bishop Mokoena has tried to discredit Archbishop Tutu, has praised the government for declaring the UDF an affected organization, and has condemned sanctions against South Africa. The editorial concludes: "For his own good Bishop Mokoena must stop his recklessness. If he thinks he is riding the tiger by using this government, he simply does not know how ruthless his seeming friends can be."

1 Feb Press Review

MB010500 [Editorial Report]

STAR on Botha Parliament Speech

"Anyone naive enough to have looked for a stirring commitment to reform in Mr Botha's speech opening Parliament yesterday would have been disappointed," claims an editorial on page eight of Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 31 January. "If Mr Botha is to save the situation he needs to take swift and bold action. If he is sincere about reform he must go to the country with a definite plan of action. If he doesn't he will give ammunition to those who would use the 'failure' of reform to destroy it altogether. What we got, however, was a rationalization of why — under this most worthy of governments — we simply must continue to endure a state of emergency."

News Censorship Harms RSA

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, Harvey Tyson writes about the effects of news censorship. "While censors manipulate the news to their own ends, Cabinet ministers come close to breaking their own rules about promoting the aims of terrorist organizations." He observes that "Government spokesmen seem unwittingly to go further than most in promoting the cause of revolution. They do so, I believe, by inflating the strength of the revolutionaries and issuing dire warnings about the threat of the 'enemy at the gates, and within.' Government spokesmen make these statements, of course, to justify suspension of normal laws and the wider use of censorship of normal debate. Yet one wonders if they realise the harm they may be doing to their own cause — and to South Africa."

Reform Goals Misunderstood

In a column on page ten, David Braun speculates on the "death" of reform in South Africa. He offers a "composite" answer to his question: "What happened to the reform government of President Botha?" He cites pressure from the political right, rejection of attempted reforms by revolutionary movement, and the imposition of sanctions by the international community as aspects of the composite answer. But he argues that "perhaps the largest part of the answer lies in the fact that the reform process raised expectations which were too high. It must surely be quite clear to everyone by now that the government never meant reform to culminate in a handing over of power to the majority in a simple one-man-one-vote system. If that sort of reform 'died' it was because it was never born."

WEEKLY MAIL: Conservatives Paper Tigers

"The ultra-right is a paper tiger. It is the parties and forces to the left of the National Party which are poised to make inroads into its substantial majority." So says Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 30 January to 5 February in a page 3 column by Patrick Laurence. "That is the assessment of Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin and PFP national organiser Neil Ross...." "Eglin predicts that as much as 40 percent of the white electorate consists of reform-minded people looking for an alternative to the NP." "Eglin and Ross offered *Weekly Mail* the following arguments in defence of their view that the ultra-right is an 'over-exaggerated' threat. Only three of the 18 ultra-right CP-HNP members — Treurnicht, Tom Langley, and Louis Stofberg — have been elected to parliament in their own right." "CP MPS in unsafe constituencies are already casting about for safer seats to contest." "CP-HNP support is spread too thin geographically for it to threaten more than a couple of NP seats." "The NP, however, is shedding support on the left, Eglin said." "One sign of the shift is the electoral pact between the PFP and NRP..." "As important as the pact, traditional supporters of the NP — 'upwardly mobile young Afrikaners' — are disillusioned with the Nats." Eglin says: "'In the 1981 election the Nat vote was consolidated and the opposition split. Now the Nats are split and we are consolidated. I believe the election will produce a shock result all round.'"

New Construction Workers Union

"The Congress of SA Trade Unions' aim of 'one union, one industry' takes a step forward this weekend with the launch of the Construction and Allied Workers' Union [CAWU] in Soweto," reports an article by David Niddrie on page 10 of *The Weekly Mail*. "Just over 30,000 strong, the union brings together workers from seven Cosatu unions in seven of its nine South African regions." "While the largest number of workers comes from the UDF-affiliated Gawu [General and Allied Workers Union] (8,000), the new union also has roots in the old Federation of South African Trade Unions, which dissolved when Cosatu was formed." "The Cawu formation comes three weeks after the launch of an initiative to form a union for unemployed workers under Cosatu's umbrella." A COSATU official notes: "'...if we don't start organising the unemployed, we leave them vulnerable to the enemy, which is already organising the unemployed in some areas into vigilante groups, which become weapons against the working class.'"

Economic Recovery Not Strong Enough

"Has the recovery arrived yet?" asks an article by Duncan Innes on page 13. "The improved performance in international trade" seems to suggest it has; "our position in relation to other countries is comparatively healthy." Nevertheless, "there is a question mark over whether the current improvement can be sustained. Also, the 1986 increase in the value of imports is not a result of a significant improvement in local consumer demand. Instead, it probably reflects greater stockpiling of strategic commodities (mostly oil) by the authorities. If the sanctions net tightens next year stockpiling may increase, driving up the import bill further." "There is no point in waiting for the economic recovery to come along; it's already here. But, on the other hand, don't think the good times are here because this recovery is not going to overcome any of our structural problems like high inflation and unemployment." "However, while there is evidence that we are already in the early stages of a cyclical recovery, the more serious problems that confront our economy — high inflation, lack of political stability and confidence, sanctions and disinvestment, as well as our foreign debt situation — should ensure that the extent of the recovery will be limited. In other words, we remain locked in a long-term downwards trend." "To deal with the larger problems requires a government with considerably more foresight than the one we have at the moment."

Election Analysis: Sheena Duncan

On pages 14 and 15, *The Weekly Mail* runs a series of columns by prominent South Africans on the relevance of the forthcoming whites-only election. The first of these is by Sheena Duncan, past president of the Black Sash, who writes: "As we approach this

white election, it is clear that the present government has no intention whatsoever of moving towards any system where there will be 'power sharing,' let alone a change to a fully participatory democracy." "We can see a clear pattern in the laws they [Nationalist government] have passed in the 'reform' era and the actions they have taken." "In all the essential aspects of grand apartheid, the laws which have been made or amended have strengthened [preceding word in italics] the hold on power of the ruling group." "There will be no peace in South Africa unless there is a change in government." "The ruling party could take the initiative and negotiate a new constitution, surrendering itself to the will of the citizens at a subsequent one-person/one-vote election." However, the "collapse and resignation of the national party government in response to extra-parliamentary pressures seems further away than it did two or three years ago." "Nevertheless, extra-parliamentary opposition is crucial and at the moment extra-parliamentary opposition in the white community can, I believe, exert a great deal of influence. It may just possibly turn the situation around because of the effect it can have on the compositon of and doings inside parliament." "All this may seem highly unlikely and a bit overoptimistic, but there is a new mood in the white community, and if there is any small chance of influencing events in this way may be we should not let it escape us."

Election Analysis: Frederick van Zyl Slabbert

In the second *Weekly Mail* comment on South African elections, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the Progressive Federal Party, says: "The constraints of 1987 as compared to those in 1981, when the last election for whites was held, must surely create the most extraordinary and paradoxical set of circumstances under which any kind of an election can take place." Changes since 1981 include: a new constitution; transfer of sovereignty to the state president; transformation of the SADF into "an established part of maintaining ordinary 'law and order'"; change in government style "from a parliamentary executive to a presidential military executive government"; a state of emergency which confers wide powers to senior police officers; and a "massive clampdown on the press... where it is specifically stated nothing may be said or reported which may present the major opponents of the government in a favourable light." So why is this election being called? "I asked this question of a member of the cabinet recently, and with conviction and astraight face he said: 'The problem with President Botha is that he is such a democrat. He cannot tolerate being jibed by his opponents in parliament that he does not have a mandate to do a deal with the blacks.'" "Suppose P.W. Botha wants to 'do a deal with the blacks' and he successfully rigs a white mandate to do so, with whom does he hope to do a deal?" The ANC is banned; UDF leaders are in jail or in hiding. "The only kind of deal in the offing...is what Peregrine Worsthorne has called 'multi-racial fascism,' or what I have termed an extension of multi-racial autocracy. Those blacks who will participate in such an arrangement have no legitimacy or credibility to strike a deal in any case, so what is the point of getting a rigged mandate to strike a rigged deal? As long as one does not ask for sense, the forthcoming election makes absolute sense."

Election Analysis: Peter Soal

Peter Soal, MP from the PFP, takes up the election question in a third article. "Among those who wish to promote a strategy of non-violent change are those who recognise that parliament is one of the many sites of power, and that it is a platform which should be utilised. It is also important to recognise that the state of white politics is very fluid at the moment." "The stark reality is that if we want to get out of the present mess, if we want peace, if we want national unity and progress towards a non-racial democracy, then P.W. Botha's government will have to go." "The opprotunities are greater than ever before to bring about an alternative government which will promote a non-racial democracy, and all strategies should be focussed on this objective."